

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 42

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 24, 1932

No. 4

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to bring * * * * them
that sit in darkness
out of the prison house."

— *Isaiah XLII, 7*

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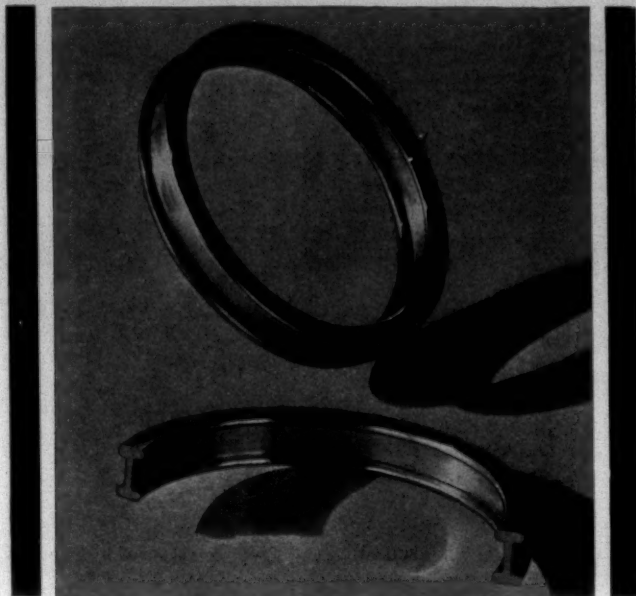
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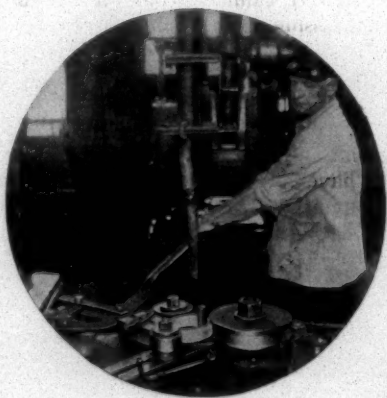


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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Carding and Spinning Discussed at Georgia Meeting

THE Spring Meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, held in Atlanta last Friday, was devoted to a discussion of Carding and Spinning. The meeting was presided over by General Chairman E. H. Rogers. The discussion on Carding was led by A. E. Massey, of Atlanta, and the discussion on Spinning was conducted by John R. Federline, Jr., of West Point.

One of the features of the morning session was an informal talk by Capt. Harry P. Meikleham, veteran mill superintendent of Lindale, Ga. His remarks appear elsewhere in this issue.

Chairman: The first question on this questionnaire for discussion is as follows:

"Is high density packed American cotton recognized in the domestic market as a commercial package, and is it generally accepted by the mills? Where mills use both high density and regular compressed, or both, what methods are used for opening cotton?"

Robert W. Philip of Atlanta read the answer sent by Oscar W. Grimes, which in substance is as follows:

In answer to the first part of this question, "Is high density packed American cotton recognized in the domestic market as a commercial package, and is it generally accepted by the mills?" I will say that we purchased 75 bales of high density packed American cotton, which was shipped us from New Orleans. This cotton was prepared for export, and compression makes the cargo rate lower per pound than uncompressed cotton. We do not believe that high density packed cotton is generally offered American mills, as it has never been offered to us except in this one instance. We don't believe that high density packed cotton is generally accepted by the mills of America.

Now as to the second part of this question, "Where mills use both high density and regular compressed, or both, what methods are used for opening cotton?" ordinary compressed cotton is opened in the ordinary way, removing the ties and cutting the bagging on one side, leaving the fibre on one side exposed, so the opening hand can feed the cotton to the bale breaker. If sufficient floor space is available, remove all ties from the bale except the one at each end, and let the bale expand for 24 hours before feeding it to the machine. However, we do not follow the last method, but feed the cotton almost immediately after the ties and bagging are removed.

We have used considerable Egyptian cotton packed in high density packed bales. We have allowed 24 hours in which the cotton is allowed to expand before the cotton is fed into the machines. We find high density packed cotton to be very difficult to handle. The bales are small and very heavy, and it makes it difficult to move the bales around. They are also very hard, and it is hard to use a cotton hook on them, and it is also very hard to make the hooks on the cotton scales take hold of the bales. We have not found the staple injured in any way, but the machines will process it better if allowed to expand before you feed it to the machine.

J. C. Edwards: I cannot agree with anybody who states that compressing cotton to high density does not injure the fibre. It is nothing unusual to find in a bale of high density cotton an air pocket cut in the middle of the bale, where it has been subjected to 2,000 tons of pressure. An air pocket in the middle of that bale frequently bursts out through the bale of cotton. It is nothing unusual to have a space in that bale of cotton that you can put your arm in. Those fibres are broken just as though you had put an axe through there. No one can convince me that that does not injure the fibre.

I know now that you can take a bale of high density cotton, and take all the ties off of it, and set it in the opening room for three months, and it will retain its original density. It is packed so hard that the air has no opportunity to enter the bale and does not affect it. It is not so with the ordinary compressed cotton. The ordinary compressed cotton is subjected to about 800 tons against 2,000 tons in the high density. The gin-packed cotton is subjected to about 60 tons pressure. I know from experience it does no good to take the ties and wrappings off of it because it retains its original compact form.

AGEING COTTON

Chairman: We will pass to Question No. 2:

"What is the general opinion as to the benefit derived from ageing cotton on the opening room floor after all ties and bagging are taken off? Do you use the practice of cutting all but two ties in the warehouse, allowing the cotton to stand in this condition as long as possible before using? In other words, we want to bring out the methods and benefits derived in ageing and blooming action."

Mr. Cobb, Canton, Ga.: We cut the ties and let it age as long as possible, but we have not the space there that will take care of more than about six bales.

Mr. Rogers, Atlanta: Do you cut it when you carry it to the opening room?

Mr. Cobb: Yes.

Mr. Rogers: You don't cut it in the warehouse?

Mr. Cobb: No.

Chairman: There are several installations near Atlanta that can be seen, if anybody is interested in ageing cotton. The average mill in this country could not age the cotton, if they wanted to. It takes so much space and labor to do it, but there are some very interesting installations near here.

Mr. Rogers: I would like to get the opinion of this gathering of the relative value of ageing before putting through your openers and after.

J. C. Edwards, Thomaston: I had rather have three hours in the bin after going through the opening room than 24 hours on the floor after it is opened up.

CLEANING STAPLE COTTON

Chairman: The next question follows:

"What are the best methods and processes for cleaning staple cotton, say, strict low middling, without injuring the fibre?"

R. W. Philip read Mr. Grimes' answer to this question, which was in substance as follows: We do not use a blade beater in processing 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch American cotton, or any other cotton we use, but do use a two-blade beater for short staple 1-inch cotton. We use a Buckley beater in our opening room. The other machines used in the opening room are the same used for short staple cotton. The speed is the same as for short staple cotton, which is as slow as they can be operated. We find long staple cotton harder to clean than short staple, but not a vast difference is running on long staple cotton over short staple cotton.

Mr. Watson: I think it would be a mistake to have high beater speeds on long staple cotton. We do not have blade beaters in our processing. We have two Buckleys, up-stroke, and vertical opener, and Kirschner finisher, slow speed.

VARIATION IN MOISTURE CONTENT OF LAPS

Question No. 4 follows:

"What is the variation in moisture content of your finisher picker laps on wet days compared to dry days?"

Mr. Dillard: On a basis of a possible run of 30 days, which we used as a test, which covered one-third wet days and two-thirds dry days, and the wet days included one day of snow, on the wet days the moisture content showed a variation from 6.4 to 7.1, and on dry days the moisture content variation was from 5.4 to 8.4. It shows less variation in moisture content on wet days than on dry days.

Mr. Cooper, Atlanta: We have run a good many tests. Before giving any figures on that from memory—I have no figures on that—I will give you some description of the equipment we have. We have no air passage from our pickers. We also have humidity automatic control. We keep a constant temperature, and as the result of fifty-odd tests we find we have an average of one-half of one per cent variation in our picker laps on the wettest days. It varies from 37/81sts and 46/100ths of 1 per cent.

Chairman: On a dry day to a wet day?

Mr. Cooper: Yes. The greatest variation I have found under those conditions was 56/100ths of 1 per cent variation.

Mr. Robinson: On fair days the average will run 5.70

to 5.80, and on dry days 6.17 to about 6.27. On rainy days the variation is less than on dry days.

SETTINGS ON FINISHER BEATER

Chairman: Question No. 5 follows:

"On a one-process picker with middling cotton, what is the best setting on the three-blade, two-blade and finisher beaters?"

J. C. Edwards: That is another debatable question depending on the speed of your picker, the amount of stuff you are putting through, and the staple of your cotton. I don't think one man could set a picker in one mill that would give good results in another. Frankly I am not in position to state what that should be. We have our own problems. Every other mill has theirs. We would set further off for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch staple than 1-inch. We would set further off for a heavy lap than a light lap. I think that would be determined through experimenting more than in any other way.

Mr. Rogers: About how much further off would you set for 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch than for 1-inch?

Mr. Edwards: I would say about 1/16th.

Chairman: Is that both top and bottom?

Mr. Edwards: I am speaking about the feed plate.

Chairman: It says here, "what is the best method of setting on the 3-blade, 2-blade and finisher beaters?" It meant to the feed roll. This applies to the feed roll.

Chairman Massey suggested that they give this data on inch cotton of 15/16th-inch or $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch. One or two responded as follows:

1-inch, beater setting $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch on blade, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Buckley, 5/32nds on the Kirschner.

Also 3/16ths-inch on Kirschner.

Also "I have seen them set $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch from treadle on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to 3-inch diameter without injuring the feed roll.

Mr. Elliott: How much distance would you allow between the beater and the face of the treadle?

Answer: $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.

J. C. Edwards: The cotton has got to go through that $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch space between the treadle plate and the beater.

Chairman: The weight of your lap would enter into it some.

David Clark, Charlotte: This came up about 20 years ago. One of the old carders got up and said that it was impossible to set the Kirschner beater too close. He argued with them, and said that he fixed it close and close enough so that it would not strike fire, and they got good results. I believe it is impossible to set the Kirschner beater too close.

Mr. Edwards: I think the speed has a great deal to do with it, more to do with it perhaps than the setting.

Chairman: I agree with Mr. Edwards on his blade beater. I think the speed has more to do with it than the setting.

A Member: We have a setting of 3/16ths-inch on $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch and 15/16ths-inch. I find, when we set the Kirschner beater as close as possible, we make a whole lot better and smoother lap. We set them up as close as we can get them.

Mr. Senn, Augusta: We set the 2-blade beater at $\frac{1}{8}$, and the Kirschner beater just as close as we can get it. We are entirely satisfied and sure that we get a much better lap on the present setting than we did formerly.

METALLIC CARD CLOTHING

The next question is:

"Will metallic card clothing crystalize upon running, and get brittle?"

Mr. Batson: We have had some cards with this clothing three years, some two years, and I see no indication of crystalization so far.

A Member: We have only one card equipped with this metallic card clothing. We have had no trouble with its crystalizing. The trouble was, when they first put it on, they didn't put it on smooth enough to get a good even setting all the way across, and it had to be ground a good many times. Since that time we have got a better setting and no trouble with crystalization. We have that on only one card.

Mr. Cobb: We have two cards equipped with metallic card clothing, and that has been on about two years. We had some crystalization, and it would have a tendency to crystalize the teeth and break them off. You get the choke out of the card and a little more cotton down in there between the doffer and the plate, and it pushes the plate onto the cylinder. I don't know whether it is the fault of the clothing there, but that was the result we had gotten.

SINGLE DRAWING VS. DOUBLE

Chairman: The next question follows:

"Is single drawing better than double? Is seven ends up on drawing better than six? If drawing is running double at 240 r.p.m., and you decided to change to single, what would be the best speed?"

Who is running single process drawing, changed from double?

Mr. Bowles: We went to single, and went back to double. We didn't like it. It didn't straighten all the fibres with the single process like it did with the double.

Chairman: Did you experiment with seven ends up on that drawing instead of six?

Mr. Bowles: No, sir.

Mr. Thompson: We have run both single and double. It depends on what you want to get. If you want more uniformity, run it double. You get a little better break with your single, but your work runs better in the spinning room where you have double drawing. I don't think one process draws the fibres out as straight as two do. We have changed back to double.

Chairman: Did you experiment any with more than six ends up?

Mr. Thompson: No.

Chairman: Did you change the speed?

Mr. Thompson: Yes; we changed the speed.

Chairman: Can you enlarge a little on the latter part of that question? "If drawing is running double at 240 r.p.m., and you decided to change to single, what would be the best speed?"

Mr. Thompson: Well, we were running at 450, and changed to 217. We cut it a little better than 50 per cent.

Mr. Philip: If you could have gone lower than 217, would you have done it? Would there be any advantage in going still lower?

Mr. Thompson: If I could have got it down to 175, I would have done it.

Mr. Philip: Could you get it too slow?

Mr. Thompson: I don't think you could get it too slow, that is, at a reasonable speed.

Chairman: Has anybody here experimented with more ends up than six?

Mr. Senn: Right recently I had some people tell me what wonderful results they got out of single drawing. My drawing was running double at 240 r.p.m., and I cut it in half. It ran all right in the spinning, but my breaking strength was not good. I tried seven ends up, and thought I had hit the nail on the head, and I couldn't

run it in the spinning room. Breaking strength went away off. I asked that question myself to see if anybody had had any experience.

Chairman: I had experience with more ends up than six. A manufacturer from the East insisted on drawing with eight ends up. Well, I tried it out for his satisfaction, but it would not do.

Question: What draft did you have?

Chairman: About $7\frac{1}{2}$. This gentleman just swore by eight ends up. He thought that would cure any difficulty you might have.

Capt. Meikleham: If the overseers keep their six ends up, they are doing pretty good.

Mr. Rogers: I had one, eight ends up, and we kept all of that product separated and run through separately, and we couldn't find any gain at all.

Chairman: Mr. Edwards, do you run eight ends up?

Mr. Edwards: No. I can't say that we saw any disadvantage from it when we did. We changed it and we did that to standardize it with the other mills.

GRINDING DOWN WORN SPINDLES

Chairman: The next question is:

"Can old worn slubber spindles be turned or ground down for intermediates, making a satisfactory job? Give the results of experience you have had along this line."

Mr. Batson: There is no trouble in doing it on Saco-Lowell frames.

Chairman: Do you consider that the best practice? Do you think it is better to grind them down?

Mr. Batson: It is better than buying a new one. You can reverse where they are good and all right. I would prefer grinding down.

Mr. Rogers: That's a new proposition with us. I don't know what other people's experience is. The very reason that question was put in there was to see if there was any good experience with it, and to see if there had been any experimentation with it, and if as the result of those experiments they got better results than the usual methods of using them reverse. We have always had them reversed and, when they wear down the second time, throw them away. I think after trying two or three men, who really did this work, and trying it in our own shop, we found one man that could do a first-class job. To all appearances they are just as good as new.

Mr. Platt: We have had a little experience with reversing spindles and turning them. Some of it has not been satisfactory. I think that can be done, and done properly, but you would have to check very carefully to see that the spindle is made the same size down near the bottom of it. I have not tried this grinding down, but it seems like it could be done very well, but you would not want to do that unless you had some slubber spindles you wanted to throw away. When you got ready to buy new slubber spindles, they would probably cost you more than you save, but after your slubber spindles are worn out it seems it would be very good practice to have them ground down for the intermediate spindles.

Mr. Elliott: We tried it once that way, but we were not able to get the exact shape on top of the spindles. I should think, if it is done right, it ought to be all right, but the question is getting it done mechanically right.

DRESSING OF LEATHER ROLLS

Chairman: The last question follows:

"Have you experimented with any dressing for leather rollers to add to their life and to improve the running of the work? If so, what have been the results?"

Mr. Platt, Americus: We are experimenting right now with a dressing which as a matter of fact we think pro-

longs the life 25 per cent. It is natural to believe, if we could get something to make the leather moisture-proof or waterproof, where we carry high humidity, that it looks like it ought to be a good thing.

This dressing that we are experimenting now with, is put on the roller cover. You put it on one side of that roller. If you have a double piece roller, you put it on one end, and leave the other end off, and, when that roller is to be taken out, you can examine that roller to see what was best, whether there were less defects in the roller that had been treated.

F. E. Heymer, Columbus: We had an argument the other day as to whether or not it is best to leave strips of cotton or anything in the cards to prevent rust. I would like to have some of the opinions of these men.

Mr. Edwards: We like to leave it in them.

Mr. Rogers: I find it very good to leave a lap of strips in there, and then cover the top thread with strips.

General Chairman Rogers: Mr. Massey is a quick shooter. He gets through in a hurry. We have always had a little difficulty in getting through with one of these programs heretofore, but we have gone through the questionnaire this morning very satisfactorily. We have about 30 minutes on our hands here, and we can use that very profitably by listening to a man we have with us today. I have not much more than spoken to him this morning, but all of us know him personally, and the efforts his paper has made for the textile business, and I am sure that we will be glad to hear him on any subject he may choose. I am sure we would be glad to hear from Mr. David Clark, of the Southern Textile Bulletin. (Applause).

Capt. Meikleham: He has done more for the textile business in the last 30 years than anybody I know. (Applause).

REMARKS BY MR. DAVID CLARK

(Of the Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.)

I have been down in Georgia and Alabama for a few days, and have been impressed with the fact that everybody thinks he is in worse shape than anybody else. One man met another, and asked him, "How are you getting along?" He replied, "I am having a hard time keeping the wolf away from the door." The other man said: "Why, you are doing mighty well. The old wolf has been in my house so long that she has done had pups." (Laughter).

I was impressed with the philosophy expressed in a conversation which passed between two men a short time ago. One man met another on the street and he said to him, "I am awfully sorry to hear that you have lost everything." The other man turned to him and said, "I have not lost everything. I have not lost anything much. I certainly have not lost everything. I still have my family, my wife and three children. I still have my love. I still have the fellowship and friendship of the men in my town, and have their respect. I still have my health; and the only thing I have lost is my money, and that is the least of my possessions. If I lost my family, I could not replace them. If I lost my friends, I would be lonesome in the world. If I lost my health, I would be like many other men who are rich, spending everything I had to regain it. I can make some more money, and it is not so much that I have lost; mighty little. You come up to me and say you are sorry to hear that I have lost everything. You are entirely mistaken; I have not lost everything." (Applause).

This textile business is coming back. We are better off in the Carolinas than you are here. We have cloth

mills in South Carolina which are active today on reduced schedule, making money. Towel mills up in our section are busy, and some are sold ahead for three to six months. They are going to advance prices in ten days. The whole situation is not as bad as one might think.

One thing you hear people talk about a lot, and that is that we have too many mills and spindles in this country. A few years ago, in 1916, we were operating 305 spindles per 1,000 of population in the United States; then later we were operating 335 spindles per 1,000 of the population of the United States. Just at present we are only operating 200 spindles per 1,000 of the population of the United States, and the time is coming when the mills are not going to be able to supply the demand. A few years ago there were 39 million spindles, of which we were operating 36 million. Today there are 32,600,000 spindles, and we are only operating 24 million.

Mills in other sections of the world, as in New England, have been letting their mills get out of date. The English mills are not up-to-date. You can't convince an Englishman of that, for he thinks that the only people in the world who know anything about the textile business are the English. Well, I was in some of their mills a few years ago. As I walked through them, I thought of the average cotton mill superintendent in the South today, and thought of what he would say when he would go into their mills and see them dirty and out of date. There are 56 million spindles in England, and at least 10 to 20 million of them have got to go out of business.

While this depression is on, we have got to take things a little slow, and we have got to work out logically and literally our own salvation. Some people believe that all of a sudden they are going to wake up, and find that at Government expense the great sun of prosperity has risen, and we are going back to buying Packard cars and living at the same rate we did in 1928 and 1929. We are not going to come out en masse. Individuals are going to come out here and there largely on their own initiative. Certain mills going on an efficient basis are going to come out ahead of the mills that wait for some stroke of luck.

I don't feel pessimistic today. I think we have gone through the worst of it, but we should not get into the attitude of mind that we are expecting to sit down and have the Government at the expense of the taxpayers put us into a period of prosperity such as we had a few years ago. We are going to come out gradually and we are going to come out individually.

Secretary Philip: We are pleased to have with us another visitor from the Carolinas, who came in after we recognized the visitors from the different States. I am going to ask him to say just a few words to us. I refer to Mr. Walter C. Taylor, secretary of the Southern Textile Association. I know you will be interested in knowing of the plans for his annual meeting, and I am going to ask him to announce them at this time.

REMARKS BY MR. WALTER C. TAYLOR

I want to bring to you the greetings of the Southern Textile Association, and to assure you that it is always a pleasure to attend these meetings.

I want to extend to you on behalf of my Association and its Board of Officers and Directors a cordial invitation to attend the Annual Meeting of our Association at Hendersonville, N. C., on June 24th and 25th. The trade papers are carrying that announcement today. The Skyland Hotel will be convention headquarters, but it is not large enough to accommodate everyone. So a little later we hope to carry in the trade papers a list of the various

hotels and their rates. This year I think you will find something different, for the entire City of Hendersonville is co-operating with us for a fine meeting.

Last year at our Annual Meeting the question was discussed about the mill men wearing cotton. I wish to state that at a meeting of the North Carolina

REMARKS BY T. M. FORBES

(Secretary Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, Atlanta)

I think our mill men realize the constructive work you are doing. I see great hopes for the cotton industry when I see the men eager to work out their problems and solve them. I have enjoyed the meeting much more than I anticipated. I am prepared to understand some of the things you have talked about, though many of the things I know very little about. I assure you, however, that it has been a great pleasure to be present here this morning.

DISCUSSION ON SPINNING

(Led by John R. Federline, Jr., Lanett Mills, West Point, Ga.)

The first question is as follows:

"(a) Why does it take a heavier traveler for a worn ring than for a new one? Three or four days running will slick up a ring sufficient to establish a definite number for a certain speed and yarn number, but sometimes this number will have to be heaved on every few months until the traveler is several numbers heavier than the one started with. (b) Is it better to run square point or round point travelers on warp? On filling? Coarse numbers? Fine numbers?"

C. K. Cobb, Canton: I will answer that question by giving you a little experience. We started out on some heavy yarn with No. 8, and month after month we had to heavy a little at a time until a few weeks ago we ran No. 18. We started out with No. 8. I asked that question there to find why a ring would wear. It would look like it would level the ring up so it would take a lighter traveler. I talked to a few traveler men about it, and they didn't seem to be able to answer the question. I thought some of the gentlemen present here might be able to tell why. The only remedy we found was to turn the rings over, and we went down to No. 11. I don't know whether to go back up to No. 18 or not.

Chairman: How long did it take to change that traveler that heavy?

Mr. Cobb: Six years. We gradually worked up to No. 18. Every two or three months we changed it. I would like for some of the rest of these gentlemen to discuss it.

As to the other part of that question about the round point or square point traveler, we find the square point on coarse numbers runs a little better than round point, on both warp and filling.

Chairman: Does that applying to both warp and filling?

Walter Dillard: This question is one of preference largely. New rings require lighter travelers, due to the roughness of the ring. We prefer the square point traveler. We can get more yarn on a bobbin with the square point.

PREFERS SQUARE POINT

Mr. Jordan, Columbus: I find from running a square point it always gives you yarn smoother and easier on the bobbin. With round point travelers, when you stop a frame, it unthreads itself on both filling and warp. If you put on a round point anyhow, in 24 hours run it has a square point.

I turned over some rings on 14 warp frames, and, when I turned those rings over, and polished them, and used a little bit of cocoanut oil on there, and used the same traveler I had been running, I got along all right. I still ran the same traveler.

Mr. Rogers: Where is the wear on the square point of your traveler? You say the round point naturally gets squared off? How about the square point? Does it wear on the inside front corner or where?

Mr. Jordan, Columbus: I have never found a square point worn. The only place I can find is where the thread comes in.

Chairman: Mr. Cobb, during the period of this heavying this traveler did you make any change in your yarn count, your twist?

Mr. Peterson: Three or four days is not sufficient for a traveler to polish a ring, and get set to a ring. Three or four months would be much better. I have never seen a new ring that was polished as much as the traveler was polished, and my experience has been that you have to heavy on this traveler from time to time for some five or six years.

We use the square point. We find it gives better service on Nos. 25s to 60s. In fact, with the round point, when you draw the traverse down to doff the frame, we have a lot of ends, and the traveler comes unthreaded a whole lot worse than the square point does. On the other hand, we have a whole lot of them to break off. The round point breaks off worse than the square. On coarse numbers up to 25s I prefer the square point.

Mr. Hampton: I have had to heavy up, but with the present conditions of the new rings you are getting, they are so much better and polish so much higher that I started up with a heavier traveler. You get a much improved ring now from what you used to get. Naturally one thing on warp wind—I imagine it would have some effect on filling wind, too—but on warp wind as your frame fills up naturally your traveler is going to get lighter, and it is going to set to a certain position on your ring, and you can then lighten up or heavy up. Sometimes you have to heavy a traveler on account of the condition of your stock. You can run a heavier traveler on a good staple of cotton than you can run on a short staple cotton on the same number of yarn. Sometimes you get in a mix for several days' run, and you have to lighten up on your traveler for that. If you don't, you will have the ends pulling down, and the yarn won't be light. It will be weighing about the same.

I have always used the square point traveler, and I always use the smallest circle traveler I can get. These travelers won't fly off as bad, last longer, and no ends come unthreaded at all.

Chairman: Will all of you hold up your hands that have your counts up to 30s, that use the square point traveler both on filling and warps? (About half held up their hands.) Would that include warp wind and filling wind? Hold up your hands. (About half held up their hands.) Above 30s on your warp would you use a round or square point traveler? If you use a round point, hold up your hands. (One man raised his hand.)

Chairman: That would be my way of using the traveler. Above 30s warp wind I would use round point. If they had been started with a square point, I would continue to use a square point traveler.

Question: Did you ever have any experience in putting on a heavier traveler after the traveler was run five years?

A Member: Not as high as Mr. Cobb.

Dr. Durham: It takes some time for a traveler to wear the race. I think, so far as the inside race is con-

cerned, when the race becomes worn, the traveler won't make as good contact around the ring, and you have to heavy from time to time.

NEW RING

Mr. Rogers: I would like to ask about this new style ring, the one with the grooved web between the lower flange and the upper flange. I would like to ask if that has any effect on the style and change of travelers that you have just mentioned.

Mr. Scott: I have had about 12 months' experience with one frame. I put on one frame 240 pounds about a year ago, and I put on the same traveler that I had been running. I found that to be an improvement over the old ring. I have not found any worn places yet. They don't cut that groove around it like they do on the old style ring.

Mr. Rogers: Does that curve on the old style cut inside or outside or both?

Mr. Scott: Inside mostly.

Mr. Platt: We had some experience about the cutting of the web on the outside, and traveler men and others came there, and looked into our problem, and no one seemed to be able to tell just what was causing it. This top groove on the outside of the web happened in 120 degree space in three equal spaces. It gouged down, and skipped over 120 degrees, and gouged down again, cutting waves on the outside. The only thing we have been able to do to stop it was getting those curved rings like Mr. Rogers described. The traveler does not reach over far enough to do it, and we have been running those about a year, and we see no signs of touching the outside at all.

POLISHING RINGS

Mr. Platt: Mr. Neal, our overseer, has an arrangement for polishing his rings. He puts on a new frame of rings, and of all the old ones he takes off he selects the best, and puts them in a holder rack, cast-iron holder, which he is placing on the spooler to spool. It is not the spooler, but it is a spinning spooler rack, standard whirl, and runs at a pretty high rate of speed, and he uses oil and graphite and a little pumice, and he has made a real good job out of it. In fact, all of the rings we turn over we put through that process. I believe he has been able to style up his rings with approximately the same traveler after he turns them over as before. This gets the inside and the outside. This polishing process is done by the man holding a piece of very fine emery and he dips it in oil and graphite and pumice, and holds it on both sides. He has a little piece of metal he polishes inside and outside.

Chairman: Would it do as well to take that ring and not take it out of the frame? Change your travelers a little oftener and let those travelers polish the rings themselves?

Mr. Platt: We believe it is better to polish the rings. It makes it more uniform. Some would be in worse condition than others.

Chairman: Any other questions? If no other questions on this, we will pass to Question No. 2, which is as follows:

"Have you experimented with any dressing for leather rollers to add to their life and to improve the running of the work? If so, what has been the result?"

This is the same question asked in this morning's meeting. Has anyone anything on that?

Mr. Hampton: I have tried that two different times, and I cannot see any advantage in it, to be frank and fair. I hope I am wrong here. If anybody can convince

me, I will be glad to be convinced on it, but once your cushion is worn out on your roller, that roller is dead, as far as the roller is concerned anyhow. If your cloth, or whatever you want to call it, is worn to where you have not got any cushion, you just as well have iron in there as for that roller. We tried polishing these eight or ten years ago, and on shell rollers it got my rollers so slick and hard the steel roller would start before the shell would start, and it would be hard and slick. Six or eight months ago there came a fellow representing West in Chattanooga, who claimed he had a polish, and we tried that out, and ran a test on it, and it would give us a good deal of trouble. I didn't see any benefit of it at all. I know we ought to run a roller as long as we can, but I don't think it pays to run a roller, if the life of the roller is gone. I don't think you get as even work or as good running work, and I think the best thing to do is to change it after the life of the roller is gone.

Mr. Platt: That question was sent to me for reply, and I thought it would be worth while to find out what the roller skin fellows had to say about it. I wrote to several of them, and I think this is rather significant, although I have not tried it out. He says: This dressing oil-proofs and moisture-proofs the leather, and increases its useful life about 25 per cent. When you stop to consider what happens to a strip of roll leather, when the roller cover is stretching it over a file, and then later on when the leather is being drawn on over the cloth cover rolls, you will readily agree that something should be done to restore the leather in some degree to what it was before the roll covering process started. Believe it or not, but the roll cover takes away one-fourth of the normal life span of the roll before the roll ever enters the spinning frame. This solution, which we sell, binds the broken fibres together, and leaves the grain hard and smooth with less tendency to rough out.

We are experimenting on that now, but I am sorry we have no report to make on it. The experiment has not proceeded far enough to give you definite results.

Chairman: Mr. Elliott, have you something to say on this?

Mr. Elliott: I cannot say very much about it, but I think you would find that 99 per cent of the people who have belts, treat their belts with something, and the idea is to make an extended life. The top roll is more or less the same thing. I don't see why it should not be valuable, if you get the right dressing on it.

Mr. Hampton: What do you think about a roller, when the cushion is gone?

G. S. Elliott: Put another cushion under it. Put a feather cushion under it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hampton: I have not found that a saving yet, and the first that come out, almost made it impossible to run it.

Mr. Elliott: Lots of things heretofore have been failures that we are using now.

Mr. Hampton: You spoke of your belts. You ran your oil on your belts to make them more pliable, but on your sheep skin you have got to have something that will dry in. If it don't dry, and there is any moisture in there, you are going to have ends down.

Chairman: Mr. Peterson, we would like to hear from you on this.

Mr. Peterson: As Mr. Elliott stated a while ago, we are doing some experimenting on that line. It seems to make some improvement so far. Of course as to increasing the life of the roll I am not able to say at this time because it has not been on there very long, but I would like to spring another question right along that line, and

I would like to know if any of the spinners are having any trouble with eyebrows on that top clearer board. If you have used the liquid that we are putting on the rolls it has certainly stopped that so far, but how long it will hold out I am not able to say, but it does pull that foreign matter back in under the clearer board.

Mr. Rogers: Do you notice any difference in the running of your work?

Mr. Peterson: I have not made any extended investigation of it, but my off-hand observation it seems to improve it just a little.

Mr. Peterson: No; it stops at the proper place between the front and end roll. It just loads up and holds it there.

Question: As I understand it, to put the dressing on is to make it pliable. My experience is that the belts will stretch more. Is not that the experience of others?

Chairman: My objection is it will come loose too quick without any dressing.

Mr. Elliott: If you have got this dressing there to protect and lubricate your leather, it is like a piece of live rubber. It works and comes back. If the rubber becomes dead, it gets a stretch in it that stays in it, and therefore it comes loose.

Mr. Rogers: We have started experimenting with various kinds of dressing, and in some cases we have greatly reduced ends down, and the work runs much better. I am not prepared to say how long the dressing will stay on, or whether it increases the life of the roll, or anything of that sort yet, but I believe that in some cases you are going to get a prolonged life, and certainly a better running work. It depends on whether you get the right product to put on there. I am not prepared to say what the right product is.

Mr. Massey: Have you experimented, any of you, with putting the treatment on before you put the roll on?

Mr. Peterson: We treat our rolls in the roll room. Rolls to be used tomorrow will be treated this afternoon, and stand there over night, and then we will run them through our roller machine tomorrow morning, and then they go on the spinning frames.

Chairman: Does anyone use a humidifier in the roller shop?

Mr. Massey: We do.

A Member: All cots should be conditioned before they are drawn on the rollers.

CHECKING UP ON DOFFERS

Chairman: Are there any further questions on this? If not, we will pass to Question No. 3, which is as follows:

"What is the best method for checking up on doffers and spoolers, where you pay by the doff, and by the box?"

Mr. Dillard: We check up on the doffers and spoolers where we pay by the doff. We have a daily work card showing operations. On all these cards we have a series of numbers running from 1 to 60. As each doffer comes, he takes his card and punches the number of boxes doffed. In like manner the yarn man in the spooler room furnishes the data to check the spoolers. The superintendent and overseers are furnished with production reports showing the amount of work done. Every one connected with these operations knows that this is checked. Since running this system it has worked out extremely well and with no trouble.

Mr. Elliott: I would like to ask about the filling.

Mr. Dillard: It is the same thing. We check the doffers, but we have no way of checking the amount of

pounds spun against the amount of doffs paid for. If some one has a system like that, we would like to have you explain it.

Mr. Peterson: We pay by the frame on the doffing, and by the box on the spooling. From time to time we count the bobbins in the spooler room box, and we pay off by the box, and we check that up occasionally from the production. That is weighed on the scale. We don't weigh the filling at all. Really we have not a real good system for checking the filling doffs. We are about in the same position that Mr. Dillard is in on filling, but we can check the warp production pretty close.

Chairman: How many men pay by the hank for doffing and spinning? Hold up your hands. (About five.)

Mr. Elliott: Do you find any trouble in checking or rechecking?

Mr. Thompson: We pay the doffers and spinners both by hank.

Chairman: We check them by the number of cones, four pounds to the cone.

HOW MANY SPINDLES PER SPINNER

We will pass to Question No. 4, which is as follows:

"How many spindles can a good spinner run, if the end breakage is 37 per 1,000 spindles per hour? State yarn number, etc."

Mr. Hampton: My ends will run around 40 per 1,000 per hour. Yarn numbers from 6.75s to 30s.

Question: How long does your roving last?

Mr. Hampton: Anywhere from 18 to 62 hours.

Question: Do they run the same amount of size where they run 18 hours on a roving package?

Mr. Hampton: In our particular mill they do because our end breakage is a little more than it should be. It will be around 52 ends per 1,000 spindles. All of the spinners run 16 sides. All of our spinners run 16 sides.

Question: How many spindles per side?

Mr. Hampton: 208 to the frame.

Mr. Peterson: In answer to that question No. 4, I think that would depend quite a bit on the cleaning. If a spinner has to do all the cleaning, 1,000 to 1,200 spindles would be about all that one spinner could handle on coarse numbers, 10s to 20s. 1,100 to 1,200 spindles would give a spinner a full job, if she has to do all the cleaning, and keep it as clean as we are expected to do in our place.

Chairman: My spinners run in line with Mr. Peterson's suggestion, only my spinners do not run as many spindles. Roving package only lasted 10 hours; 45 ends down per 1,000 spindles per hour; 20 per cent of the time spent for creeling roving; 20 per cent of the time putting up those ends; the other 60 per cent for cleaning. As well as I remember now there were about 20 minutes lost time during the 10-hour periods.

Mr. Platt: The speed would have a good deal to do with how many sides a spinner could run.

Chairman: My spinner put in 960 bobbins of riving during the 10-hour period.

Mr. Hampton: All my spinners are running 16 sides. We don't allow ends to stay down, if we can help it, but we try to keep them up, and you take a spinner covering 16 frames, and she spends a lot of her time going to and from the different ends down.

Chairman: 15.81 per cent of the time was used in warping on those sides during the 10-hour period. That was the actual operation.

Mr. Rogers: In other words you account for 55 per cent running the eight sides and putting up the ends and doing the warping necessary and creeling?

Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Hampton: If the spinner had a roller ball bearing stool with a platform to roll up and down so that she could make speed in going to and from the ends down, it would certainly improve the conditions. (Laughter.) This spinner could get from one ends down to another much quicker. I have been in a mill where a weaver was using a pair of roller skates (laughter) and he could get from one room to another in less time than you could say scat.

Question: What did he use for brakes?

Mr. Hampton: He would catch to the loom. This ball-bearing stool will absolutely work if it is gotten out properly. Fifty per cent of the time of my spinner is spent going to and from my ends down. You take the ends down over here, and she gets them up, and then, if she has got to come on the far side, you can readily see where she loses a lot of time.

CLEANING IN SPINNING ROOM

Chairman: We will pass to Question No. 5, which is as follows:

"What is the best method for cleaning spinning? To fan off every hour or clean by hand and pay the extra cost?"

Mr. Hampton: We don't allow our spinners to fan off at all. On coarse work we wipe our frames off with a rag to keep the flyings down.

Mr. Senn: We fan off every hour, but we don't believe in it. We have a mighty good reason why we do it. We don't work any women in the night at all. We find that men just can't clean off. We have a hard time getting men to spin. We have a lot of trouble getting spinners and wiper hands, but they just can't clean off. Their hands are so big they tear down the work. We had to start fanning off to get any cleaning. We are fanning off altogether. I am the fellow that brought up that question. I don't like it, but I don't know how to get around it. We do use the air hose to clean off idler pulleys.

Mr. Platt: I would like to ask, are there any more gouts than before you started it?

Mr. Senn: I have not noticed any more gouts, but we run both colored and gray goods, and we have a terrible time keeping them from mixing it with the white. I am sure that is the main reason for it. We are working men at night, and it is a physical impossibility for men to clean off and keep the machinery clean.

Chairman: What counts are you on?

Mr. Senn: Anywhere from 6 to 24.

Mr. Peterson: Has that increased your costs at the spooler?

Mr. Senn: It is a hard matter to tell about that. The women folks have to catch up in the day. We only work men at night, and men's fingers are all thumbs. We have one boy in there that can do pretty well. Some of them will run about 10 spindles, and some 20, and we have any number of girls run 50 spindles, but we have not found a boy that can do it yet.

Mr. Hampton: My greatest trouble is teaching them to spool at night. It's a fine thing not to work women at night, though it throws a hardship on me sometimes. I don't believe the time will ever come when we will work the women at night. We will gradually teach men to spin and spool.

Chairman: How many use fans to fan off in the spinning room? (None.) How many use air with a pipe to clean off the spinning? (About 9.)

Mr. Dillard: We run day and night, and clean with air between shifts. That gives us three hours between shifts. We send out our oilers to blow them off with

air, and they come in between shifts and work through the noon hour. We allow them two hours at noon to compensate for early morning. Then they go to lunch from 1 to 2.

Mr. Edwards: There is no question involved in running a mill that I have given more serious thought and attention to than blowing off. A fool and an air pipe is an unfortunate combination in a cotton mill. We have been fortunate enough to have our mill equipped with 60-foot hose that will reach any part of the mill, ceiling or what not. I insist on keeping a good type of operative of these air pipes, a conscientious employee, who recognizes his responsibility. He is taught how to do the job before he starts in on it. I watch those air pipes more than anything else in the plant. There is nothing I quarrel about more. You cannot give a fool an air pipe and turn him loose without ruining everything.

We blow off every two and a half hours. That is for the purpose of getting there before you have a large accumulation of lint. We have no "between shifts" and no "noon hour." We have to keep things going on a regular schedule from the time we start the first of the week until we stop off. I find it very satisfactory. The object is to get there before you have a large accumulation. If you do that, and keep your air current going towards the floor instead of through the floor or up under it, and keep a sweeper following that man with the air pipe, you won't have any gouts. You will get a better job and keep your machinery fairly clean.

A Member: My section hands blow off our spindles once a day. We catch all the slugs. We don't have as many slugs as you would think we would have. When we first started, I thought we were going to have a great amount, but we don't.

Chairman: On your guides on your spoolers, what number do you have in front?

Answer: 10 and 12 card gauge, which would be 22, on 7s yarn.

Chairman: Give me the guide sets on 8s, 9s and 10s.

Answer: 22 on 7s.

Chairman: How about 16 to 19?

Mr. Hampton: I set mine 17.

Chairman: How about 30s? What do you set your guide to?

Mr. Hampton: I set mine to 12.

AUTOMATIC ROVING TESTER

Chairman: The next question is:

"What has been the result in the spinning department where an automatic roving tested is used in the card room?"

Member: We have one of these automatic roving testers. We have had it only a few months, and consider it in the experimental stage just now. We have taken a record, but it is in the experimental stage at present.

Chairman: The next question is:

"What causes the outside or hair side of sheepskin rolls to come loose from the meat side sometimes after running a short time?"

That don't mean all the rolls. After the rolls have been running a short time, fibres break loose. Has anybody had that experience and what causes it?

Mr. Hampton: I think it is too much oil on them. The oil will work into the leather and cause that to do what I call "split." If you will stop and not get any more oil on them, you won't get but very little of that.

(Continued on Page 24)

More Yards of Cloth Per Day On X Model High Speed Loom

The X Model runs at High Speed smoothly, practically and profitably. It is the result of study into the requirements of a loom to run at high speed without any let-down in quality of cloth or percentage of production.

Mill installations of this loom are running 190 to 200 picks per minute, making better cloth than slower models, and production is over 95%.

Figure this out, think it over a bit, and then

Let's Talk It Over

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PERSONAL NEWS

J. F. Armstrong has resigned as superintendent of the Rex Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C.

L. T. Spivey has resigned his position with the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, to accept a position with the Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

J. J. Saunders has been promoted to superintendent of the Paola Mills, Statesville, N. C., to succeed the late R. L. Poovey.

Thomas H. Webb, who for many years has been treasurer of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., has been elected president. He succeeds the late W. A. Erwin.

C. W. Byrd, who has been assistant secretary and treasurer of the Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., has been elected secretary and treasurer.

P. L. Raeford, of Concord, N. C., has accepted the position of cloth room overseer at Hannah Pickett No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

John M. Currie has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of Entwistle No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

Kenny McLean has accepted the position as overseer of weave room at Hannah Pickett No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

Joe T. Cobb has been promoted to general overseer of night spinning and spooling at the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

W. T. Hodges has been promoted from second hand at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., to overseer of weaving at the No. 2 plant of the Roanoke Mills Company, of the same place.

L. E. Cobb, chemist at the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and a graduate of Clemson College, recently addressed the senior textile class in textile chemistry at Clemson, discussing dyeing and finishing processes.

Kemp P. Lewis was recently elected president of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company, West Durham, N. C. In making the announcement in these columns last week it was inadvertently stated that he was treasurer, a position which he had held many years prior to being elected president.

Henry Wise is overseer of carding at the spinning mill of the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., which has resumed operations. Bob Sullivan, formerly of the Avon Mills, Gastonia, is overseer of spinning, B. W. Gillespie is master mechanic and Z. F. Cranford is superintendent. The mill is unit of Textiles, Inc.

C. E. Harding, of Charlotte, of George B. Pfingst, Inc., has been re-elected president of the Carolina Yarn Association. Frank Shannonhouse, of Johnston Mills, Charlotte, was elected vice-president, Joseph R. Morton, of the Tubize Chatillon Company, Greensboro, treasurer, Howard Cannon, Duplan Silk Company, Charlotte, secretary. Mr. Cannon succeeds Richard White, Greensboro.

Stoney Drake, employed by the Clark Thread Company, Newark, N. J., to start its new mill, the Clark Thread Company of Georgia, Austell, Ga., having completed his work, after May 1st will devote his undivided time to his company, Drake Corporation, Norfolk, Va., of which he has been president since its organization in 1920.

The new mill at Austell was built to manufacture the highest quality combed cotton sewing thread, and results being obtained are meeting all expectations, and guarantee the continued high quality of the famous O. N. T. and other of their well known brands.

Among the former new mills started by Mr. Drake are the P. H. Hanes Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., to produce high quality knitting yarns; and the Royal Mills, River Point, R. I., with 109,440 spindles and 2,910 looms, to manufacture the well known "Fruit of the Loom" fabrics.

After completing the textile course at the North Carolina State College, he served three years with the Lancaster Cotton Mills as overseer, and in 1909 was given his first superintendent's place with the Lockmoore Mills, manufacturing reverse twist sewing threads. During the early part of 1912 was selected to superintend the Exposition Cotton Mills, and in 1920 resigned as vice-president and manager there, in order to organize his present company in Virginia.

New General Manager for Shambow Shuttle Co.

Herman Nova has become associated with Shambow Shuttle Company, of Woonsocket, R. I., as general manager. Mr. Nova is well known in textile and machinery circles, having been associated for a number of years with the American Felt Company, where he served in several of their plants in an executive capacity and also later as assistant manager of the Woonsocket Machine and Press Company, Inc. Mr. Nova's home is in Woonsocket.

OBITUARY

E. A. FRANKS

Knoxville, Tenn.—E. A. Franks, superintendent of the Brookside Mills, and one of the best known superintendents in the South, died here after an illness of less than a week. His death was due to pneumonia which followed an attack of appendicitis. He was 57 years of age.



Mr. Franks came to Brookside Mills about six months ago. Prior to that he was superintendent of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, for 12 years. He was a native of Laurens county, S. C., and had served with the Watts Mills, Laurens, Lancaster Mills, Lancaster, and was superintendent of the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, before going to Dunean Mills. He was regarded as one of the most efficient fine goods superintendents in the South and

was chairman of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association.

He had long been active in fraternal and religious work and took an active interest in civic affairs. He is

survived by his wife and the following children: Mrs. Jerry Colvin, of Darlington; Mrs. A. G. Smith, of Concord, N. C.; Mrs. R. L. Wood, of Laurens, and Mrs. H. R. Cunningham, of Knoxville, and Carl Franks, of Knoxville.

Funeral services were held at Greenville.

A. W. E. CAPEL

Troy, N. C.—The funeral services for A. W. E. Capel, 76, vice-president of the Smitherman Cotton Mills, retiring from active work about eight years ago, and who died at his home here following ill health for three years, were conducted from the late residence. Mr. Capel is survived by two daughters and one son.

Georgia Association To Meet April 5

The thirty-second annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia will be held at the Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, on April 5 and 6. D. W. Anderson, president, will preside.

The tentative program, announced this week, states that the opening session April 5, 7:30 p. m., will be executive in nature, for mill officials only, consisting of open and informal discussion of the following subjects with the speakers and discussion leaders as indicated:

"Costs in Relation to Management," E. C. Field, Wm. H. James and Associates, Atlanta, Ga.

"Industry and the State Government," J. H. Cheatam, Pres., Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.

"Progress of the Cotton Factory Products Freight Rate Case," W. D. Anderson, Sr., Pres., Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, and Chairman, Joint Traffic Committee, Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, and Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

"Other Associational Activities and Committee Reports," led by D. W. Anderson, Pres., Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia.

Committee Appointments by the President.

SECOND SESSION, APRIL 6, 10 A. M.

Meeting called to order by President D. W. Anderson.

Invocation—Dr. D. P. McGeachy, pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Decatur; President, The Atlanta Christian Council.

Address of Welcome—Roy Le Craw, President, Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga.

Response—L. L. Jones, Secretary and General Manager, Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.

President's Annual Address—D. W. Anderson, General Manager, Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Ga.

"Practical Research in Textile Education—Why, How and Where," Dr. H. H. Willis, Director, Textile Department, Clemson College, S. C.

Treasurer's Annual Report—Norman E. Elsas, Secretary, Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary's Annual Report—T. M. Forbes, Atlanta, Ga.

Report of Traffic Department—E. A. Stephenson, Atlanta, Ga.

Adjournment for Lunch.

LUNCHEON—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1 P. M.

At this session, there will be reports of various committees, election of officers and handling of unfinished business.

More than usual interest is being shown in the forthcoming meeting, according to S. M. Forbes, secretary of the Association, who is making the arrangements for the convention. An excellent attendance is expected.

Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers To Meet

The annual meeting of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C., on April 2, it is announced by Paul F. Haddock, chairman.

The program will open with a luncheon at the hotel at 1 p. m. Four papers will be presented at this session by speakers who are authorities in their field. The subjects will be "Starches and Their Peculiarities," "Piece Dyeing With Vat Colors," "Chemical Control in Mercerizing," and "The Shrinkage of Piece Goods."

At 3 p. m. the members will divide into groups to discuss the practical questions on dyeing, bleaching, finishing, mercerizing and finishing. These discussions will be led by practical men and announcement of the meeting places of the various groups will be made at the luncheon.

The meeting will conclude with a dinner at 7 p. m., furnished through the courtesy of friends of the Association. A feature of this session will be an address by one of the most prominent textile men in the South. In addition, there will be a number of musical and comedy numbers.

The list of speakers will be announced within a short time.

Discusses Textiles With Hoover

Washington, D. C.—Senator Smith, Democrat, South Carolina, conferred briefly with President Hoover last Thursday upon cotton manufacturing conditions in the South. Smith was accompanied by John Woodside, of Greenville, S. C., but declined to discuss details of their talk with the chief executive.

McC Campbell & Co. Revise Drill Prices

Informing the trade of advances in the price of gray drills, McC Campbell & Co. are sending out the following letter:

"Subject to change without notice, we quote for such deliveries as we have available up to June 30, the following prices for first quality goods:

GRANITVILLE DRILLS

30-inch, 76x36, 3.25 yard, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ net 10 days; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ regular terms.

30-inch, 72x48, 2.85, 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ net 10 days, 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ regular terms.

30-inch, 76x58, 2.50, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ net, 6 regular terms.

30-inch, 72x48, 2.50, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ net, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ regular terms.

37-inch, 68x40, 3.95, 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ net 10 days only.

37-inch, 68x40, 3.00, 5 net 10 days only.

37-inch, 68x40, 2.75, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ net 10 days only.

37-inch, 68x40, 2.35, 6 net 10 days only.

37-inch, 68x40, 2, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ net 10 days only.

"These prices are low and the next change, if any, we expect will be upward. If you want us to book your order at these prices, I suggest that you wire and not write your requirements.

"P. S.—Regardless of quantity, absolutely no offers at lower prices will be considered."

The Veteran's Viewpoint

CAPT. HARRY P. MEIKLEHAM, agent for the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga., is one of the veteran mill superintendents of the South and one of the best known and most successful. Speaking at the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, in Atlanta last week, he drew on his wealth of experience to offer a sound bit of advice that mill men everywhere will find interesting and valuable. His remarks follow.—Editor.

You know I know just exactly how you fellows feel. I used to get into these meetings, and have been getting into them for years and years, but whenever I did go in and sit and listen to the speeches, the speakers were just about as popular to me as a skunk would be at a lawn party. I don't blame you a bit. Personally I came here—well, I don't know why—but because Mr. Rogers asked me to come, I guess. He is a very good friend of mine, and I am glad to do anything I can for Mr. Rogers.

I was afraid that I was going to be a little bit out of place here, but when I see Mr. Dave Clark sitting here he is something like Tennyson's Brook—he is "going on forever." I hope he does go on forever, for he is the best friend the mills have ever had in this country. (Applause.)

And then I see my friend Crusselle over there taking notes. I venture to say that if Mr. Crusselle had some of the notes he took of Cotton Association meetings back in 1902 and 1903, when we were actually fighting, they would be rich reading. I think he would have to expunge some of them, for some of it would not sound well in print.

If I got this thing up right, I would get up here and very formally say "Gentlemen," and then the next thing I would reach in my pocket and pull out a manuscript about that long, and read a paper that some poor boob getting \$20.00 a week in the factory had written.

These meetings are, most of them, wonderful things. There is always a bunch of these guys who get up, and they look wise, and they read something that they don't know what in the name of God it is all about, and they would not tell you anything if they did know. (Laughter.) They get away with it, and they get a big write-up in Dave Clark's paper, and they are wonderful people.

You have to take me as I am. I guess not maybe in years, but maybe in years too as well as experience, I am the oldest person in the meeting. I reckon I was a superintendent for more years than most of you fellows are old. Although I had the name of "Agent," I really was a superintendent. I don't suppose any of you know what an "Agent" is. Most of you think it is some guy that writes insurance or sells tickets on the railroad. The "Agent" is really the superintendent. The reason he gets the name "Agent" is because in the old days in the New England States, the treasurer lived in Boston, and that is about all he did, was to live in Boston. He was supposed to buy cotton, but the man that ran the mill was living away from Boston, living away from this man, the treasurer, who was a sort of absentee landlord. The company had to have a representative there that was a legal representative, that could bind the company, and that could sign any papers for the company. So they called him "Agent," and that meant he was the agent of the company, a representative of the company. I think the only reason they now make some chaps "Agents" instead of calling them superintendents is be-

cause it sounds better. I don't know whether Mr. Rogers wanted me to stand up here and let you look at a guy that for 42 years suffered with mill presidents and treasurers, and efficiency experts, and all those kinds of animals, and still live through it and be able to tell of it. So you fellows need not worry. You will live through it like I did.

They didn't tell me what to talk about. I don't know what to talk about. I am not going to talk long. I do want to pay my respects, though, to the officials here. I am talking of that first because that's the biggest place you have got in the business. I do want to pay my respects to the efficiency experts, because they think that they have the biggest place in the business. If you will notice one thing, a guy that cannot run a cotton mill and loses his job, generally gets to be an efficiency expert. Then we, too, have some efficiency experts that come out of these technological schools and tech high schools. Well, I reckon some of them are efficiency experts. It is a wonderful game, this efficiency expert game. You get one or two of them down in your plant. Then you have to have ten or fifteen other guys to figure out for the efficiency expert what he needs to know. The efficiency expert hangs around and makes a lot of recommendations. I never have had one at Lindale, and I don't know that there ever will be one there. Well, he goes to work and tells you what ought to be done. In the first place, he don't know a damn thing about what ought to be done. If he does happen to know, he writes out a lot of recommendations that are valuable with one exception. He doesn't, in his recommendations, tell you how you are going to shake the money out of the treasury to do all of this stuff. If there are not 100 things wrong in Lindale, there is not one wrong. I have been living with them 32 years, and I must be an awful big ass if I don't know they are wrong, and I am a bigger ass if I can't correct them.

If there is an overseer at Lindale that doesn't know how much machinery a man can run, or who doesn't know at what speed the machinery should be run, I get rid of that overseer and the sooner I get rid of him the better it is going to be for Lindale. I don't need any guy with a whole lot of money to tell me I ought to be running 80 looms. What does that guy know or care about the output you are trying to make, or what is the best system or best way to make it? They don't care what kind of a standard you are trying to make. And they will tell you that quantity is all they are interested in.

Now you come down to one of these other troubles that you have, the so-called presidents and treasurers. You know David Harum said that "A reasonable number of fleas is good for a dog, because it keeps him from worrying about being a dog." Superintendents and overseers have to have a certain number of officials worrying them to death to keep them from worrying about being fool cotton mill men. Why, you would go crazy. They are more or less a necessary part of the program.

Now, let's get down to overseers. I guess that is about as good a thing as I can talk about because I am not going to try to tell how to do your business. I don't know. That is one thing I do want to tell you. When I was just an overseer, I knew more than any other man that ever was in the business. Then, when I got to be a superintendent, I knew more than any other superintendent. I knew it. As time went on, I found I knew less

than the rest. I got to the point about six months ago where I told the overseer if I lived two years longer and was not shut up in Milledgeville (asylum), I would be a lucky man, for every year I lived I knew less and less. I think if you are overseers and superintendents, the longer you are in the game you will find out the less you know, and, when you get your mind made up that you don't know anything, you will be starting off on a mighty good basis.

When you come right down to the plain facts, the important man in operating a cotton mill is the overseer. If you have not got the right type of overseer, it is just too bad for the mill. A good president, a good treasurer, a good superintendent, cannot get results unless the overseer gives it to them. Now, of course, I will own up to this fact, that, if you have got a good overseer, and you get good results, the superintendent tells everybody what a great man he is, and how small the overseer is. Did you ever notice that? The overseer who is doing all the work gets very little credit for it.

OVERSEER IS IMPORTANT

Now, an overseer should realize that he is an important cog in the machine, and that he has a very difficult and responsible position; that he is absolutely in between the mill management, which is responsible for the directors, and the employees. A good overseer is going to realize his responsibility to the directors through the management. He is also going to realize his responsibility to the employees. He has got to treat them both fairly. He cannot lean towards the employees in favor of the management, and he cannot lean towards the management in favor of the employees. It is a very difficult position.

HANDCUFFED OVERSEERS

One trouble, I think, is that a mill will employ an overseer and put him in this responsible position and then handcuff him. The superintendent will tell him he has got to do this; he has got to do that; he has got to use this; he has got to use that. If you have got judgment enough to pick a man as overseer, if you think he is the man you want, that man should be left absolutely alone as to how he operates his department, what he uses, and how he uses it. If he doesn't give results, you can change that man. If he does give results, you should leave him alone and give him credit for it. A superintendent who is always putting his views and his ideas and his wishes onto an overseer is not working for the best interests of the corporation and is not giving the overseer a fair deal.

Overseers are, you might say, the keystone of the organization, but in a way they are the beginning. I don't know how many overseers take the jobs for money, and how many of them take it for promotion and as a stepping-stone to being a superintendent, or something else, or how many of them take it the way they ought to take it—to be an overseer, and make their minds up to be the best overseers that it is possible to be. If they do that, and they have got the ability, they need not worry about promotion, or what is going to happen to them as far as their future careers are concerned. If an overseer is going to take a job, and figuring on getting to be a superintendent, or figuring on more money, he has lost the most important thing that he should be considering.

You know you hear a lot about success. What is success? I know lots of superintendents and presidents who are not successes. I know many overseers who are perfect successes. I know people sweeping in the mill who are successes, the best sweepers in the world. They are successes. Success to me is being the best that it is possible to be in your line.

Now, I am going to tell you a secret. If I have ever

had any success, I don't attribute any of my success to myself or to my brain, or to my ability. If any of you overseers feel that you have got the brains, and ability, and you know it all, forget it right this minute and start over again. No man knows it all. Every man has different ideas. If an overseer will do what I have done all my life, get all the advice they can on a subject that they are working over or interested in, then use all of that advice, and pick out what they think is the consensus of the best advice, and do that, he will be much better off. I have never—and I see several of my confreres at Lindale sitting over here—done a thing in the work I have been in, where I have not gotten the opinion of every man in the organization before I did it. At an overseers' meeting, if I have got an idea, and if the overseers out-talk me, and prove to me that my idea is not right, we will work along the ideas of the most of them that are right. If I convince the overseers that my idea is right, we work along that idea. Any superintendent or any overseer that says "Do this or do that; know it;" is a fool.

In this new day many of these young fellows are coming in the shop as textile graduates. I have not got anything in the world against a textile graduate, provided he has got sense enough to know that he doesn't know a thing, when he comes out of school, and is willing to learn something. It is a good thing he has been to school. All the education you get is a good thing, but there is such a mistaken idea about just what education counts for. Education teaches you a whole lot of stuff. If you grasp the right idea of education, it is not fitting you to make a living, but so many of these fellows think that you go to Georgia Tech or somewhere else, and you are all set to make a living, and get all kinds of money. Education is to teach you to live, not to make a living. I have no objection to education and colleges and college graduates. I went to college, too. I got an awfully good education in football, in rowing, in shooting pool and playing stud poker. I couldn't have gotten along without my college education. I am one of the last apprentices, I guess, that there ever was in the country. When I went to learn my business, I was apprenticed for three years. I didn't have any father or mother, and the court appointed a guardian for me, and he signed my life away for three years. You hear a lot about peonage, you know, and getting people and working them forever for nothing. I was in peonage for three years. I couldn't leave the corporation, and couldn't do anything until that three years was up. They paid me the munificent salary of fifty cents a day. The mill then was in New England, and we were running 66 hours a week. You know New England has said that it is awful for us to run 66 hours a week, but they were doing it then. Well, I went to a mill boarding house and I got board, room and washing for \$4.25 a week, and I was getting \$3.00. There were four of us in a room. I slept in a room with three others and if I had not had my college education in stud poker and shooting pool I couldn't have made the grade.

ASK THE MACHINE BUILDER

Now, you younger overseers, think over what I have been saying. Take advice. Take advice from your machinists. You know I have known lots of overseers who knew a whole lot more about the Draper loom than the Draper people did. In New England every loom fixer started in to improving them, and after he got them fixed up with all of the improvements, they wouldn't run. Down here in this country we were given a Draper loom and told to run it, and we had sense enough to do what the Draper people told us to do. It's the same way with

(Continued on Page 23)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Reader Interest

The manager of a large advertising agency in New York said to us recently:

I selected the Southern Textile Bulletin as the advertising medium for my clients because I know that it is read; in fact, I, myself, read your editorial page every week. Many editors of trade journals seem to think that they must be silent about everything except those things which pertain specifically to the industry which they serve. You give your readers credit for having intelligence enough to be interested in other things besides textiles and you develop reader interest.

The editor of this journal spent most of last week visiting mills in Georgia and Alabama and met many superintendents and overseers as well as mill officials.

The invariable greeting of all was, "I read the Textile Bulletin every week and I enjoy your editorials." In many cases specific editorials were mentioned and commended.

We were very much gratified to have them express approval of our editorial policy of dealing with many subjects that are not directly connected with textiles. It has long been our idea that the service and usefulness of a trade paper was not bounded by the limits of the industry with which it is affiliated. We feel that intelligent men in any industry are vitally interested in many questions that they do not meet in their daily work.

For this reason we have always made it a policy to discuss subjects of current interest whether they were directly related to textiles or not and to do what we can to promote public welfare. Naturally we are pleased to have so many of our readers approve our policy and state that it is one of the reasons why they regularly read the Southern Textile Bulletin.

We have always believed that the journal or paper which was most widely read was the best advertising medium.

One encyclopedia contains more valuable information than a thousand journals will carry during a year, but because it is seldom read, it has little value as an advertising medium.

Advertising experts say that a highly technical journal is really read by comparatively very few of its subscribers because only a limited number take time to read and digest technical articles.

We recall that we once counted forty-three copies of textile journals, all in their original wrappers, upon the top of a mill superintendent's desk.

It has been our endeavor to make the Southern Textile Bulletin the news sheet of the industry and make our editorial page so reflect the sentiment of our readers as to merit their interest and approval.

We have yet to find in a cotton mill a copy of the Southern Textile Bulletin which has not been read.

Usually they pass from hand to hand and each week our number of readers is several times our number of subscribers. To those who are not interested in editorial expressions, the personal news and mill items afford plenty of reader interest. We endeavor to carry enough technical articles to meet the demand of those studiously inclined.

The only reason for placing an advertisement in a textile journal is to have it seen and read by cotton manufacturers.

When the pages of a textile journal are read it serves its purpose as far as the advertiser is concerned but when reader interest is limited there is question as to whether or not the advertiser gets full value for his expenditure.

The reader interest of a journal is of vital importance to the man or firm which pays money for advertising space in that journal.

Reader interest is one thing in which the Southern Textile Bulletin endeavors to excel all its competitors.

The Dollar You Spend Now

One leading Southern power company even conspicuously advertises this prediction:

"The dollar you spend now is worth \$1.50. The dollar you save now is worth 75 cents."

We would not go so far as that, but to every reader who has surplus money, we would say this: Now is the time to make really needed improvements, to buy the things you know you should have, and to make investments that you expect to make some time.—*Progressive Farmer-Ruralist*.

Alabama Mills Company

Birmingham, Ala., March 15, 1932.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have before me your issue of March 10th of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and want to congratulate you on your very able editorial, "Greater Taxes to Pay." You have very ably presented a picture and I am taking the liberty of having a reprint made of this editorial and am forwarding it to some of the newspapers in this State, pointing out to them the facts which you set forth.

In my opinion the greatest danger before the American citizens today is the utter disregard, as a general thing, of the attitude of our office-holders. With a few exceptions, no effort is being made to balance budgets by a decrease in personnel, salaries and other expenditures, but entirely on the assumption that budgets should be balanced by more revenue. Unfortunately, the average American citizen is too patient in matters of this kind and wait too long to bring their representatives to account.

Again congratulating you on this editorial, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
PAUL M. REDMOND.

Believe in the South

Through the use of its front page the Manufacturers Record calls attention to the following statement of General R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co.:

I am a believer in the future of the South, especially in manufacturing. The South will grow much faster in the next ten years than either the North or West. This is what my faith is based on:

The census figures show that Georgia has twice as many people under 20 years of age as Vermont. North Carolina, with 3,000,000 people, has more young people under 20 than Illinois with more than twice its population.

Here is where the South will forge ahead. Youth is the hope of business as of everything else. Youth has the audacity. The South's young people must be kept at home, given employment and encouraged.

Advise Teaching What To Think

Speaking before the North Carolina Educational Association, composed of high school principals and teachers, Dean William Russell of Columbia University told the teachers to instill tolerance and broad thinking into students, and suggested that all criticism of other nations be deleted from elementary school books.

In other words, Dean Russell urged the teachers to teach their students *what* to think rather than *how* to think.

Tolerance and broad thinking means tolerance of communism, socialism and all the other isms and broad thinking means throwing overboard the ideas and ideals of parents and accepting those of a few crack brained professors.

A Warning

A man named J. R. Burch has been visiting mills in North Carolina and representing himself to be in position to secure refunds of freight overcharges, reduction in freight rates, etc.

One mill which signed a contract with him in March, 1931, and paid a retainer fee of \$25 has heard nothing from him since then nor have they been able to get back the freight bills turned over to him at that time.

We are also informed that other mills have had a similar experience.

Way Being Cleared

If the textile men will just hold a stiff hand for a few weeks and keep the prices of yarns up a bit, things will come around better. Getting rid of millions of pounds of stock yarns, and taking the losses in it has been of vast benefit to the industry. The way is being cleared for some real profit-making business, if the mill men will keep from glutting the market again, and cutting the prices all to pieces.—*Gastonia Gazette*.

Out of the Trenches

By Fourth of July.

Henry Ford to the Rescue!

Will spend 300 millions of real money;

Will employ 400,000 (at five dollars per);

Some of it will come our way.

48 million for "upholstery."

(That means woven goods, woolens and cottons).

Off on 8 cylinders.


Free Wheeling!

—*Exchange*.

Increased Consumption of American Cotton

Recent reports from Japan show mills there are using low-grade American $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton to replace Indian owing to the short Indian crop and the relatively cheaper American staple. At the present rate of consumption, Japan can use 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 bales this season compared with 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 in recent years.

World consumption of American cotton during the first half of the current season amounted to 6,150,000 bales, an upward revision of 153,000 from the preliminary estimate of 5,997,000. This compares with 5,376,000 in the second half of last season and 5,377,000 during the first half.



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Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Dunean Mills, which recently purchased 500 new Draper looms, will operate them on shirting fabrics.

CHESTER, S. C.—It is understood that the Springs interests have purchased 300 Draper looms from a New England mill, for installation in their local plants.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—Temporary offices for the Melville Manufacturing Company, whose regular quarters were destroyed by a fire of undetermined origin, have been set up in the Commercial Bank & Trust Co.'s building.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Southern Handkerchief Manufacturing Company here announced it has contracted to supply the Navy with 360,000 handkerchiefs during the next year.

This was said to be the first time a South Carolina mill has received the annual contract.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Victor-Monaghan Mills have recently purchased a number of Hermas automatic shearing machines and vertical brushing machines for several of their plants through Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte, N. C.

SHERMAN, Tex.—Operations will be resumed by the Sherman Manufacturing Company Cotton Mill about April 1, according to Clinton Phelps, president of the company. Reopening of this mill will afford employment to about 150 operators. With this mill again placed in operation, all of the larger industries here will be operating with the exception of a cottonseed oil mill.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—David Baer, vice-president and manager of the Asheville Hosiery Mill, announced that during the past four weeks the mill has manufactured, sold and shipped more hosiery than in any four weeks of the mill's existence.

Baer said the concern was running 24 hours a day and that business looks like it is on the upgrade. The mill has been running three years.

SALISBURY, N. C.—John S. P. Carpenter, who has been president and treasurer of the Cartex Mills, has sold his interest to Carl M. Rudisill and F. B. Gardner, of Charlotte. Mr. Rudisill is vice-president and general manager of the mill and will continue in that capacity. Mr. Gardner, who until recently was selling agent for the Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, will be president and superintendent of the mill. J. P. Toms, who has been superintendent for some months, has resigned that position.

EL PASO, Tex.—With the receipt of an order large enough to keep thirty employees working full time for a period of one month, the El Paso Cotton Mill has reopened, and it is expected that enough local orders will be turned in soon to keep the plant in operation. If the co-operation of local garment factories and other manufacturing concerns is vouchsafed, the mill may be able to increase its operations to full capacity by fall, which would mean the employment of 165 to 200 persons, according to A. P. Coles, president.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

MARION, N. C.—With three hosiery mills running continuously from Sunday midnight to Saturday midnight every week and ten other major industries of the town operating on either a full week or close to a full time schedule, 2,500 men and women of Marion are being given steady employment now.

The hosiery mills continue to lead the local industrial field with their ability to keep production running close to full capacity basis all the time.

DURHAM, N. C.—Announcement was made here of the purchase of the Pearl Cotton Mill by the Erwin Cotton Mills Company. The plant will be taken into the Erwin chain as Mill No. 6 and operation will continue as at present on broad sheetings.

The mill has 240 broad looms and 13,664 spindles. The purchase price was not announced.

J. Harper Erwin was secretary and executive in charge of the mill. The late W. A. Erwin was president. The mill was largely controlled by the same interests as controlled the Erwin mills, but was a separate corporation.

CONCORD, N. C.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Locke Cotton Mills, of Concord, held in Durham, T. H. Webb, of Concord, was elected president and C. W. Byrd, also of Concord, was made secretary and treasurer.

Changes in the company's officers following the recent death of W. A. Erwin, president of the company since its organization several years ago.

Before their promotion at the meeting of the directors, Mr. Webb and Mr. Byrd had served as secretary and treasurer and assistant secretary and treasurer, respectively.

BLADENBORO, N. C.—The sale of all novelties and vari-colored cotton yarns of the Bladenboro Cotton Mills north of the Mason-Dixon line has been given exclusively to Baird & Sanders, Inc., New York.

Important in this group of yarns are the rainbow type novelty yarns produced by a new exclusive patented process. This type of dyeing can be produced on all types of yarn and the yarn firm is able to supply it on carded and combed cotton yarns, worsted, wool, mohair, filament and spun rayon yarns as well as such novelties as flakes, ratines, spirals and ribs.

CLAYTON, N. C.—The recently organized Claytex Mills, Inc., will operate a carded yarn mill here. This mill was one of the Rockfish Mills group and will manufacture 12s through 30s yarn both in the single and ply put up on tubes, cones, skeins or warps.

They will maintain sales offices at 913 Industrial Trust building, Providence, R. I., and 257 Fourth Ave., New York City, selling yarn direct to the trade.

R. L. Huffines, Jr., has been sales manager for Rockfish Mills, Inc., and is president and treasurer of Claytex. McDonald Dixon, formerly with Sterling Cotton Mills, Martel Mills and more recently with Rockfish Mills, Inc., is vice-president in charge of manufacturing. G. L. Pruden, for the last five years cotton buyer for Rockfish Mills, will serve in this capacity for Claytex exclusively in the future.

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RINGS

... **20** years
of normal service from
DIAMOND FINISH Rings!

According to carefully verified records, a print cloth mill in South Carolina is today still operating 30,000 rings which have been running on the same flange since 1922. These rings have been running not only days, but nights also until the past year, making an equivalent of approximately 20 years normal running. Needless to add, these are **DIAMOND FINISH** Rings. Do you know of any test for rings that means anything when compared with the **TIME-TEST** of actual performance on duty?

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SPINNING RING CO.

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Greenville, S. C.**BOIL-OFF OILS
SOLUBLE OILS
DYBOL****RAYON SIZE****Sloan Sees Better Conditions**

Developments in the cotton textile industry during the next few months should constitute an important step in the reconstruction of basic industries. Mill executives are now alert to the necessity of avoiding overproduction. Liquidation of inventories and reduction of operating schedules are everywhere apparent. These and other constructive influences justify price improvement. Thus the return of reasonable profit rests squarely with mill executives and their selling agents, according to a statement by George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Examination of the facts discloses that raw cotton has for several months exhibited a greater stability than perhaps any other commodity. Today's price is substantially above the low for 1931 when it reached a point more than 50 per cent below the average low for 100 years. In production planning, mills making staple goods are increasingly giving heed to the admonition of statisticians and their cost sheets. Aggregate stocks of carded goods are at the lowest point in the last five years. In individual groups, notably in print cloths and in wide sheetings, there is emphatic evidence that sound operating policies are being observed and that important progress has been made in removing the threat of overproduction. In the case of wide sheetings, the statistical position is exceptionally strong with a demand this year substantially ahead of any corresponding period in the last five years. In the yarn industry there has been less night operation during the past year, and particularly in recent months, than at any time since 1927 if not since the war.

These favorable conditions should give impetus to more convincing display of real salesmanship and a determination to profit. Surely the time has arrived when ordinary common sense and stamina should come out of hiding to assert themselves. Whatever can be accomplished through saner merchandising will be of benefit to the public—including consumers of the industry's products—who are deeply interested in the renewal and maintenance of confidence in commodity values.

A vital element in the nation's reconstruction program must necessarily consist of a restoration of earning power for labor. This, I believe, can only be realized when sales below cost of production are excluded from all consideration. A more courageous use of the simple word "No" in rejecting profitless orders would speedily terminate an orgy of diabolical price cutting.

Spindle Activity in February

Washington, March 20.—According to preliminary figures made public yesterday by the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, 32,232,310 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on February 29, of which 25,189,748 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 25,013,750 in January and

25,798,034 in February, 1931. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 6,566,805,913.

Based on an activity of 8.93 hours per day the average number of spindles operated during February was 29,812,083, or at 92.5 per cent capacity on a single shift basis. This percentage compares with 84.5 for January, 79.3 for December, 85.8 for November, 85.1 for October, 88.1 for September and 87.3 for February, 1931. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 204.

Final Ginning Report 17,060,722 Bales

Washington.—The 1931 cotton crop amounted to 16,595,780 running bales, or 17,060,722 equivalent 500-pound bales, the Census Bureau reported in announcing final ginning figures for the season.

The 1930 crop was 13,755,518 running bales, or 13,931,597 equivalent 500-pound bales, and the 1929 crop 14,547,791 running bales, or 14,824,861 equivalent 500-pound bales.

Round bales, counted as half bales, included were 621,060, compared with 524,277 in the 1930 crop and 572,227 in the 1929 crop.

American-Egyptian bales included totalled 13,736, compared with 23,312 for 1930 and 28,771 for 1929.

Cotton remaining after the March canvass to be ginned was estimated at 96,895 bales, compared with 11,965 a year ago.

The average gross weight of bales was 514.0 pounds, compared with 506.4 pounds for the 1930 crop and 509.5 for the 1929 crop.

The number of ginneries operated for the 1931 season was 14,151, compared with 14,508 for the 1930 crop and 14,868 for the 1929 crop.

New Method of Pile Weaving Patented

Gebr. Essers, in Munchen-Gladbach, Germany, has patented a process for weaving weft pile fabrics in which certain supporting warp threads are introduced. These extra warps aid in directing the knife during the process of cutting the pile and are pulled out from the fabric afterward.

A. French Textile School Adds New Equipment

The Textile School of the Georgia School of Technology has recently completed the installation of new equipment in two departments, which will materially widen the scope of the work being done by the students in the school.

The Weaving Department has just received a new Jacquard head from Thomas Halton's Sons. The head is a thirteen hundred hook, fine index, single cylinder type. It is arranged with a straight tie over a 36-inch 4x1 box

loom. This will be a very valuable addition to the Jacquard division, and will play an important part in this work. A feature of this work during the past two years has been the weaving of Christmas greetings to mail to the alumni.

The Dyeing Department has also recently installed two dye vats lined with monel metal. These are particularly useful in the dyeing of rayon and other synthetic fibers in the form of skeins. These new vats have proven most satisfactory for use in dyeing with any type of dye.

February Cloth Production Higher

The production of cotton cloth in American cotton mills during the month of February, 1932, amounted to 539,791,000 square yards, according to an estimate of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, basing its calculation on the report of spindle hour activity just released by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

This compares with 510,815,000 square yards similarly estimated as the output for January, 1932, and 502,242,000 square yards in February, 1931.

A summary of these calculations for the calendar year 1931 indicates a total production in that year of 6,387,605,000 square yards as compared with a similar estimate of 6,303,657,000 square yards in 1930.

Shambow Shuttles Treated By New Process

All wooden shuttles made by the Shambow Shuttle Company of Woonsocket, R. I., are now treated by the D'Arcy method of wood impregnation which is said to materially lengthen their life and usefulness. By the D'Arcy method, a development of Shambow engineers, the shuttles are immersed under pressure in special solution that permeates the fibres and pores of the wood to the very core. Following this, the shuttles are thoroughly and carefully dried until all moisture is expelled, leaving nothing to stain or disintegrate.

The penetrating substance has now become a part of the wood itself, closing the pores to dampness, making shuttles so treated hard, yet elastic, and entirely moisture-proof. The Shambow organization says that the D'Arcy process will considerably reduce weavers' shuttle costs and that shuttles so treated are offered to the trade at no extra cost.

Consolidated Textile Net Loss \$2,219,911

The Consolidated Textile Corporation, including the Consolidated Selling Company, Inc., reports for the year ended January 2, 1932, a loss of \$319,198 before deducting depreciation and interest accrued on bonds and notes. Provision for depreciation amounts to \$220,827, and interest accrued on bonds and notes totals \$679,886, none of which has been paid, the company states. After deducting the aforementioned charges, the net loss for the year amounts to \$1,219,911.

In the fiscal year ended January 3, 1931, the company reported a loss before depreciation and interest of \$1,294,571, but, after all charges, the net loss amounted to \$2,411,199.

Paris.—The American Chamber of Commerce announced it had been informed the French Government was considering a quota on textile machinery which would particularly affect American winding machines. A committee has been appointed to see what can be done to prevent it.

New Steel Developed

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Felt coated steel, a new material, was announced by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

The felt coating of metal opens a world of new commercial possibilities. It means, that for many practical uses steel can be covered with all sorts of protective or attractive finishes, even to the imitation of a silken surface.

The new laminated metal was developed by Dr. A. W. Coffman. By use of alloys the hitherto alien materials are made an integral part of the steel, on one or both sides.

The alloys are heated to something just beyond their "plastic" points, the temperature at which they become soft before turning into a true liquid. In that stage and above alloys of tin, lead and zinc amalgamate with the linings. Exactly the right cooling is necessary for success.

The Veteran's ViewPoint

(Continued from Page 17)

any machinery. If you want any advice, go to the machinery makers and get their best advice. I doubt if there is a man here in this audience that has not had machinery and started to work to improve it. If you are going to invent machinery, and improve machinery, get out of the mill. Don't be gumming up everything for your corporation and do something you don't know anything about.

Now, another thing. Every overseer thinks he has troubles, and he is the only man that does have troubles. Why is it that every single fellow thinks he is picked out by God Almighty to be worried to death? Well, I don't think God Almighty picked out any one of you fellows especially. My own personal idea is that God Almighty's responsibility stops when you are born into the world. Then it is up to you to assume the responsibility and work out your own salvation. When you don't work it out, God gets all the blame for it. When you do work it out, you say, "Gosh, ain't I smart?"

Don't think that the other fellow has always got something that you have not got. Don't say, "If I only had this machine, and if I only had that machine, I would be fixed." As soon as you got that, it would be something else. Machinery men get you to take one thing and then they come back and get you dissatisfied and wanting something else.

It's a very funny thing in my experience, when I think back that, when I was raised up, we did wonderful work in those days. Just as soon as we got what we thought was the best kind of equipment, then some bird comes along and says, "You are all wet; you ought to throw it all out." Now, the machinery people were hard up for business a few years back, and they discovered the vertical opener, something that was discarded forty years ago. If you fellows live long enough, you will find these things come back in cycles. Sometimes these fellows come and tell me what they have discovered, and it is something that went into the discard forty years ago.

Now, why don't we get down to brass tacks? Why don't we take what we have got, and make the best and the most of that? Why does the average superintendent and overseer say, "Well, I can't do this unless I have that." Gentlemen, forget the word "can't." Throw the word "can't" out of your vocabulary. There is no such word in the dictionary in your every-day life. It can be done, and it can be done with what you have got. It

might be done as well as it could have been done if you had had the proper equipment, but it can be done. The first reaction of an overseer, when you want anything done, almost invariably is "No, it can't be done." He doesn't want to go to the trouble of working out his troubles. He would say, "If I had this or that, I could do it." Don't do that. If anything comes up, and you are asked to do anything, say, "Yes, I will do it." Do it the best you can. If it is not done right, and cannot be done right, and you have not the equipment, it will be found out soon enough, and you will be given the equipment.

Don't have the feeling that you have got to take orders from, or more or less kow-tow to, your officials. If the superintendent or the president or the treasurer gives you an order or instructions, say, "Yes, we can do it," or say, "No, we cannot do it," and give your reasons, and say, "We will do the best we can, but I don't think it is the thing to do." So many overseers and superintendents get into trouble by trying to do things to please, and after a while they have gotten themselves into a terrible hole.

Be real men. Be straight and clean. Treat your employees fair. If there is any one thing that will make loyal employees of your people, it is treating them fair and square, no matter whether you are giving credit or you are soaking them. You can fire a man and do it in a fair way. Treat your superintendent fair. Lay your cards on the table. If you have made a bust, tell him you have made a bust. There is not a man in this place that is worth being shot who has not made a lot of mistakes and honest mistakes, but when you make them, tell him, and tell why you have made them. Lay your cards on the table all the time. Don't do like I did at once place where I was an overseer. I knew what the agent wanted, and God knows he got what he wanted. Every report I made was a perfect report. He was happy, and I was happy, but he never got a word of truth in the whole thing. I have done lots of crooked things when I was working in the mill. I don't mind telling you fellows the truth.

Now, before I close just take this and remember it. Don't think you know it all. Don't think that you are a world beater, and give credit where credit is due. Get all the information that you can on a subject and then use your best judgment. You can get lots of advice and good advice from people that know a whole lot more than you know about it. Treat your help fair. Lay your cards on the table. Work every minute of your time for your corporation. I don't mean by that that you have got to be in the mill every minute of the time, but when you are working for a corporation, they are entitled to all of your time.

Don't do anything that will bring any discredit on your corporation. You have got the good name of your corporation in your hands absolutely. Be careful of that, and keep clean, and don't be worrying about what the other fellow is doing. Conditions are very different. I can do a thing in my mill that possibly you cannot do in yours. Conditions are different, but do this—get the very best work you can out of your equipment. Get the cost as low as you possibly can, realizing your duty to your employees and your duty to your corporation.

Don't worry about what the other fellow is doing. You get yours done, and get it right, and I think that you will be recognized. People are so afraid that, unless they blow their horns and tell what they are doing, people won't know they are alive, but if you are a high-class man, doing high-class work, doing it honestly and cleanly and well, and you have got the ability, and you have made the most of your ability, you will stand out.

Carding and Spinning Discussed At Georgia Meeting

(Continued from Page 12)

Mr. Platt: About ten years ago I had an experience of that kind, the hair side separating from the flesh side. We were having our rollers covered by a commercial company, and I sent word that we were having trouble, and the man came and said it was the fault of the skin, not the fault of anything in the mill, and not the fault of the way the roller was covered. So I took this up with a very reputable concern, who make these skins, and they said that it is caused by excessive lime in the un-hairing, or leaving the pelts too long in the bath that is used to neutralize the lime. Some one suggested that these faults can be laid at the door of the tanners. There is nothing a tanner can do to cause the separation, and very little he can do to help it. They pass it on to one man, and another one would pass it on to another one, and some one even went further back than all of them and said it is the way they feed the sheep. It is kind of hard to get at the bottom of that.

A Visitor: We sell a lot of that leather, and we started tanning leather, finishing leather. We buy the skins and do our own finishing, and I was in hopes that some of you folks would tell us just what causes this thing because we have a lot of complaint, and we have had different skins from different manufacturers, and we have had complaints on several of them. Following out the thought, this gentleman here probably got closer to it than anything we have been able to find.

There is another cause for that. When the skin is pressed, quite often they use a smoothing machine to get the wrinkles out, and they put too much pressure on that. Then that causes the skin to separate.

Chairman: The last question is:

"What is the life of a sheepskin roll in the front line? what is the life of 15-16-inch diameter cork rolls in the front line? What is the life of 1 1-16-inch diameter cork rolls in the front line? Give yarn numbers referred to, etc."

Mr. Rogers: I have not no way of telling what the front line life is. I think it would be better to put that question in this way: How many rolls do you require per month or week or other period of time for, say, 10,000 spindles?

Mr. Elliott: Or the number of rolls per spindle per year.

Mr. Peterson: We are experimenting a little bit on cork rolls. Some time ago we sent a frame off to a certain concern to be covered, and, when it came in, the rolls measured 1 1-16-inch each, and I put them in on one side, and the rolls being that size rubbed the middle roll. So I had to spread the top rolls, open them up a little bit, and it made the work run all right. We went on for several days after that, and I thought I would make a test on it. Several days after that I made a pretty big test, and I got from about 6 to 8 per cent better strength. That's all I know about that.

Chairman: Is some one else using 1 1-16 in the front line? If so, what kind of results are you getting?

A Member: It works out all right. We get a better breaking strength.

Chairman: I fought cork rolls for three years. I experimented with some 1 1-16-inch on that metal roll, that had been cut down, which gave a very thick cushion. I didn't get such good results. Then I took some of my regular metal rolls, and covered them with 1 1-16-inch cork, and took some of these metal rolls, and buffed them

down to $\frac{7}{8}$, and I got a little better breaking strength. I cannot say that I got any better running work. I don't have to spread my rolls, and I get a little bit closer setting, about 1-32-inch closer setting. We have now around 60 frames with those rolls in, and I am going to be honest with you and tell you we are getting good results from them. On these rolls, I have some rolls that have been in use 12 months and run 8 months without buffing. I lost four rolls per frame during 12 months. Those rolls looked good to me for at least 8 to 10 months. I was a little skeptical after I buffed them down to 1-inch. And so instead of waiting until they needed buffing, I had some buffed down to 1-inch. They are running four months. I feel that that is the same as a roll with 1 1-16-inch cork.

Mr. Rogers spoke in regard to the life of a sheepskin roll. I put on a frame—I left home day before yesterday—and that roll has been running five months on sheepskin. I had lost 59 rolls in a frame out of a possible 120. This 61 other rolls is going to drop out first. I have got a card dated the day these rolls came out, and at the end of the last roll I will be able to get an average of what the average life was on that one particular frame. Speaking about the number of rolls used per thousand spindles, my roll covering runs around 1,600 rolls per week for 85,000 spindles.

Question: Do you have the same on your middle roll?

Chairman: No, sir. I went on into it with $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch in the middle, 1 1-16-inch in front and 15-16-inch in the back. Naturally I knew that saddle was not as heavy for that middle roll as on the back and front. I made tests of that and could see no difference in the work and no difference in the breaking strength. Then I put $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch on the back along with $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch in the middle, and didn't get any damage from that. To satisfy my mind, I pulled my saddle off of the middle roll, and ran a test of that, and I fell down about 10 pounds on breaking strength, and got more uneven yarn, and of course the results would not do.

Question: Did that make your yarn a shade heavier?

Chairman: I couldn't tell it.

Mr. Peterson, you were experimenting with cork rolls a couple of years ago. How many frames with cork rolls have you in?

Mr. Peterson: I don't remember. We just did it on our osnaburg goods. We have had as high as 30 to 35 frames on this osnaburg. We have not had it on our white goods.

Chairman: Are there any more questions?

Mr. Heymer: Since you have had experience with different sized rolls, front, back and middle, what conclusion have you come to?

Chairman: I am going to put 1 1-16-inch on my front line, and on a number of rolls I have turned down now. Where I have opened my rolls, I will use $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch in the middle, and I don't care whether it is $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch or 15-16-inch in the back.

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4's to 20's single and ply in any twist; direct, developed, sulphur or indanthrene dyeings; solid colors, heather mixtures, black and white, also nubs, flakes, ratines.

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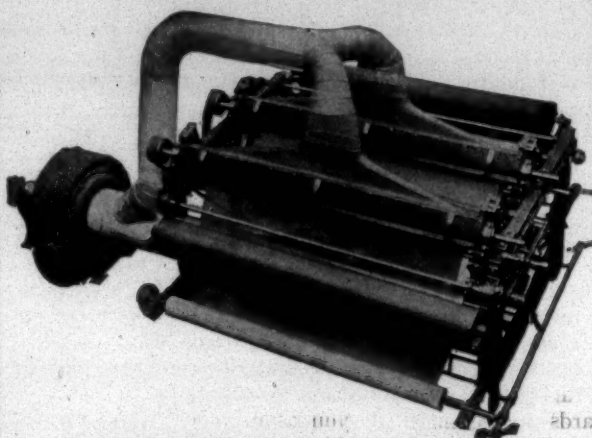
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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Read In Nearly All Textile Mills In The South

Ludlow Has New Texas Plant

Texas City, Tex.—Establishment of a manufacturing plant, warehouse and sales organization for the entire Southwest at Texas City is planned by the Ludlow Sales Corporation, bag and bagging manufacturers of Boston. Work is already going forward on the building, a warehouse formerly belonging to the Terminal Railway Company, which is being remodeled for the new concern. The office and plant of the company at Galveston and the warehouse at Houston will be closed as soon as the stock of merchandise now on hand is disposed of, it is understood.

Yarn Mills' Trade Better

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A 25 per cent increase in business over the same period of last year is reported by T. H. McKinney, vice-president and general manager of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company.

An official of the Dixie Mercerizing Company announced that its business was considerably better than during the last three months of 1931.

North Carolina Reports In 1931 Mill Expansion

Of the 102 new manufacturing plants established in North Carolina in 1931, 12 were for the manufacture of hosiery and 14 were for manufacture of textile other than hosiery, according to the report just released by the State Department of Conservation and Development.

Twenty-nine of the 76 additions made to existing plants during the year were for manufacture of hosiery and 21 additions were for textile mills other than hosiery.

Investments in new mills and additions to those already existing during the year approximated \$7,500,000, the reported pointed out. Textile machinery valued at more than \$3,360,000 was installed in addition to replacements.

Mill Office Burned

Offices of the New England-Southern Manufacturing Company at Pelzer, S. C., were destroyed early Tuesday by a fire which is believed to have started from lightning running into the telephone switchboard during a storm. Company officials estimated the loss at \$10,000.

The records of the company, telephone exchange and office furniture were lost. The building was a brick structure.

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Barber-Colman Co.	—	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	—
Barkley Machine Works	—	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The	—
Borne, Strymer Co.	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	—
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Buffalo Electro Chemical Co., Inc.	—	Marrow Machine Co.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	Morton Machine Works	—
—C—		—N—	
Callaway Mills, Inc.	—	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—	National Oil Products Co.	—
Celanese Corp. of America	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	29
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	—O—	
Clark Publishing Co.	27	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	36	—P—	
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Philadelphia Quartz Co.	21
Curran & Barry	28	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	20
—D—		Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	20	—R—	
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	36
Dillard Paper Co.	20	Rockweave Mills	—
Dixie Mercerizing Co.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	2
Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co.	—	Royle, John & Sons	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	—S—	
Drake Corp.	—	Saco-Lowell Shops	4
Draper Corporation	13	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Seydel-Woolley Co.	29
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Shamow Shuttle Co.	—
DuPont Rayon Co.	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Durene Association	—	Sirrre, J. E. & Co.	3
—E—		Smith, L. C., Bobbin Works	—
Eaton, Paul B.	26	Solvay Sales Corp.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	—	Sonoco Products	—
Economy Baler Co.	—	Southern Ry.	34 and 36
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	36
Enka, American	—	Standard Mill Supply Co.	—
—F—		Stanley Works	2
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Firth-Smith Co.	—	Steln, Hall & Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	28
Franklin Process Co.	—	—T—	
—G—		Terrell Machine Co.	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	29	Textile Development Co.	20
Gastonia Brush Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	1
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	—U—	
General Electric Co.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Gill Leather Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	—V—	
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	20	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
—H—		Viscose Co.	—
Halton's, Thomas Sons	—	—W—	
Hart Products Corp.	—	Waltham Watch Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	25	Washburn Printing Co.	36
Hinde & Dauch Paper Co.	—	Wellington, Sears & Co.	28
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	21
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	2	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	28
Howard-Hickory Co.	25		

Widow Sole Legatee Under Will of Alex Long, Sr.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Will of the late Alexander Long, Sr., of Rock Hill, prominent textile leader, names the widow sole legatee and executrix to serve without bond. Personal property is valued at \$70,741, an estimate shows. Of his \$25,420 is in stocks and bonds of the Arcade Mill, of which he was president, and the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, of which he was chairman of the board of directors. Insurance payable to the estate is valued at \$43,000, and real estate is placed at \$1,105.

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Cotton Goods Markets Continue Quiet

"Business has been quiet this week. There were some large orders for 39-inch 68-72 print cloths the first of the week at the open market price but, apart from that, there has been very little to talk about. Selling agents are hopeful, believing that more business will come into the market before long," the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company reports.

"Prices have held well during the dullness and the market's steadiness has received favorable comment from buyers who would far rather see steady prices than an easing off at this time. Of course, there has been quite a volume of second-hand goods offering and a considerable quantity of these goods have already been disposed of. No doubt there were more print cloths bought in a semi-speculative way in January than sellers realized at the time. As the demand for finished goods did not come up to full expectation, a large quantity of these goods had to be absorbed by the market at one time or another. It is probably fortunate that a good part of them have already been disposed of."

"It is a mighty good time to be keeping production in line with consumption. The cotton textile industry has maintained a much higher rate of production during the last two troublesome years than most other industries, too large for its own good because it has kept prices on a basis of cost or less.

"We may, all of us, be satisfied that the worst of the depression is behind us; we may, most of us, look for some little improvement in the second quarter of the year and a fair sized pick-up in the fall, but we think all will agree that production must be watched very closely just the same for the balance of the year, for, if it is not, we will surely slip back into the slough that we were in during November and December.

"We cannot help but admire the ability that Great Britain has shown in handling her financial and trade situation. The improvement in that country should be of much importance to the world at large. Much constructive work is being done in Washington, but its effects have scarcely yet spread to the consumer. Retail trade has been suffering not only from reduced buying power but from unseasonable weather."

Merrimack Removal Report Unconfirmed

Boston.—The report current here that the Merrimack Manufacturing Company was considering the advisability of removing a substantial part of the Lowell plant to Huntsville, Ala., could not be confirmed, although Treasurer Herbert Lyman, who was elected Monday in place of Ward Thoron, admitted that the directors were considering "everything."

Directors were in session for more than an hour discussing affairs of the company and plans for the future, although no definite conclusions were arrived at, Treasurer Lyman said.

The Lowell properties of the company were responsible for substantially all of the more than \$2,000,000 lost last year, a condition which prevailed in the previous year, as noted in the company's annual report.

Rayon Industry on 60 Per Cent Plans Soon

Indications are that the rayon yarn producing industry will be operating on an average basis of 60 per cent of productive capacity within the next few weeks, it is understood in the market. It is said that some companies are already operating on this basis.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets were quiet during the past week. Sales were less than production. A tendency toward weakness was noted in gray goods, especially on print cloths and carded broadcloths. Sales from second hands at concessions were more numerous, but the quantities involved were small.

Somewhat better sales of cotton duck were noted and prices were slightly better. Demand for wide goods for mechanical purposes was also better.

The fact that mills continue to hold strong in the face of slow buying was the subject of some comment, and it was said that shipping departments are still busy on orders placed a month or more ago. It seemed certain that March sales will not equal production unless there is a very substantial increase in sales; but on the other hand the balanced production program on print cloths is in full swing and the March statistics will not show any serious stock accumulations. Just how potent the balanced production has been in holding prices at firm levels is not generally realized, but some sellers were of the opinion that it has been a very important influence.

Fairly steady business in small reorder lots from converters whose finished goods business is chiefly in hand-to-mouth filling of their customers' requirements continued in the sheer cotton goods market, although occasional mention was made of rather larger orders coming through. Rayon goods were generally quiet, although mill makes of Canton crepes susceptible to better grade finish were in demand for spot shipment. Rayon-mixed cloths sold in minor quantities. Fancy goods, both for-summer and fall lines, were being taken—the summer business, of course, representing reorders, whereas new developments for fall were occupying the attention of a number of mills and buyers. Rough crepes were called important for fall and numerous variations of weave types were the subjects of experimental work.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 ⁷ / ₈
Gray goods, 38 ¹ / ₂ -in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4 ¹ / ₂
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5 ³ / ₄
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5 ¹ / ₄
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	4 ⁵ / ₈
Tickings, 8-ounce	12
Denims	9 ¹ / ₂
Dress ginghams	10 ¹ / ₂ 12
Standard prints	6 ¹ / ₄
Staple ginghams	6 ¹ / ₂

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Conditions in the yarn market were somewhat mixed last week. Buyers, because of lower cotton quotations, were trying for lower yarn prices and some sellers made sales at lower prices. On the other hand, many mills held their prices unchanged. The amount of yarn sold was relatively small. Demand was generally slow and of the hand-to-mouth variety. It has been difficult to maintain prices on account of light buying and lower cotton.

Among the larger orders considered were a few for between 25,000 and 50,000 pounds, several that ran to 100,000 pounds. Knitting numbers were chiefly interesting to buyers. Low price ideas animated various intending operators who sought to cover on 8s singles on cones at 12 cents and 20s at 14½ cents. Relatively, more strength prevailed on knitting put-up than on weaving counts.

Weaving demand improved, while knitting stood still. Sales of yarn for tuckstitch underwear use have declined drastically in recent weeks and dealers do not believe this demand will develop again in the immediate future. While new business in knitting has declined, specifications have kept up well, several houses finding them larger.

Single and ply combed yarns are firmer, spinners quoting slightly higher prices. The lowest priced spinners are refusing to accept the former figures they named and buyers find it necessary to pay prices that are close to the market. This is a distinct contrast to conditions several weeks ago when sales were made 5 cents under the market average.

Several commitments on carpet yarns were received calling for 8s three-ply tinged sold at 11 cents and 8s four-ply white stock at 12 cents. Carpet manufacturers were scheduled to display larger covering interest during the course of the next month, according to advices received in that market.

Mercerized yarns were firmly held at the recent advances and larger sales were reported in a number of instances.

Southern Single Warps					
10s	13		40s	25	
12s	13½		40s ex.	28	
14s	14		50s	32	
16s	14½		60s	36	
20s	15		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply		
26s	18		8s	13	
30s	19		10s	13½	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			12s	14	
8s	12½		16s	16	
10s	13		20s	16	
12s	13½		Carpet Yarns		
16s	15		Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and		
20s	15½		4-ply	11½	
24s	17½		Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and		
30s	19½		6-ply	14	
36s	25		White Carpet, 8s, 3 and		
40s	26		4-ply	12½	
40s ex.	28½		Part Waste Insulating Yarn		
Southern Single Skeins			8s, 1-ply	11	
8s	12½		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11	
10s	13		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	12½	
12s	13½		12s, 2-ply	13	
14s	14		16s, 2-ply	14	
16s	14½		20s, 2-ply	14½	
20s	15		26s, 2-ply	17	
26s	18		30s, 2-ply	18½	
30s	19		Southern Frame Cones		
30s ex.	20½		8s	13	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			10s	13	
8s	12½		12s	13½	
10s	13		14s	14	
12s	13½		16s	14½	
14s	14		18s	15	
16s	14½		20s	15½	
20s	15½		22s	16½	
24s	17½		24s	17½	
26s	18½		26s	18½	
30s	19½		28s	19	
			30s	19	
			30s	18½	

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HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. A. Brittain, 1028 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; F. A. Gierach, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta Office.

HYEGOLIT, INCORPORATED, Kearny, N. J. Southern Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 228 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burner, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Claude B. Jeter, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2077 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LAVONIA MFG. CO., Lavonia, Ga.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama-Annniston Annniston Hdw. Co., Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Texas-Hardware Co. Florida-Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia-Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky-Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina-Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Buske Hdw. House, Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhard-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kuster Machinery Co. South Carolina-Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co. Tennessee-Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.-J. F. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: H. W. Blair, 2340 Westfield Road, Charlotte, N. C.; E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. F. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 10th St., Birmingham, Ala.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Hulst, V.-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tison, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. F. Edmlston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlbut, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; T. Chase, Americans Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. Mackinlyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 101 Sixth St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 282 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. Dist. Mgr.; Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga.; L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Moline, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Gill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mix, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ormsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Browning, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F. Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO., 121 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Southern Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, Charlotte, N. C.; Paper Makers Chemical Corp., Atlanta, Ga.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, P. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Cramerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga. Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V.-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMROW SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRLINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schler Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. McQuinn, Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McSee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kenner, Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

The Loom and Human Efficiency

A modern automatic loom, such as is used in the manufacture of cotton print cloths, sheetings and shirtings, has been installed in the Mason Laboratory of Sheffield Scientific School and was demonstrated in connection with the engineering exhibition by students of the mechanical and engineering departments. The demonstration was in charge of William H. Chase, advertising manager of the Draper Corporation, of Hopedale, Mass., manufacturers of the Northrop Automatic Loom.

The loom is to be used in connection with a scientific study of the human problems of technological progress which is being conducted by the Yale Institute of Human Relations. The development of the automatic loom and improvements in its use, tending to increase the productivity of weavers and to change the weaving job, has been chosen as a typical example of technological advance in industry. During the past year this particular problem has been studied in a number of cotton mills. The process is being analyzed scientifically in relation to demands upon the individual worker, to labor and social conditions, and to management and merchandising problems by a committee composed of a sociologist, an economist, a statistician, a jurist, a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a mechanical engineer and an industrial engineer. Field investigations are in charge of men with managerial and engineering training.

Actual operation of the loom at Yale will make possible a laboratory study of some phases of the work which a weaver is called upon to perform and will permit physiologists and psychologists to test the physical and mental demands upon the worker who operates a modern automatic loom and to determine some of the effects upon him of speeding up and of increased concentration upon a few specialized operations in the weaving process.

Some Curious Twists Reported in Taxation Among Manufacturers

A New England cotton manufacturer stated that the proposed Federal tax bill will assess a charge of \$90,000 on the oil he uses for fuel in his plant. If the bill passes in its present form he will have to go back to the use of coal.

Another one pointed out that his

local, State and county taxes amounted to over \$75,000 annually. It is a part of his cost of production. Under the new sales tax he will be called on to pay an additional amount of \$1,687.50 on the present tax bill alone.

Still another one said if the new gill goes through he will have to pay \$25,000 on the \$1,000,000 worth of goods he produces annually. That is one-half of what is required in paying stockholders a 5 per cent dividend.

An agent for a large Eastern mill said the treasurer of the plant was in the office at the week end. He told the agent that he was to keep a bookkeeper and a part-time stenographer in his office now to meet the demands of the Government for information of various sorts, and if the new form of tax becomes effective he will have to add to that extra help.—Journal of Commerce.

South Carolina Officials To Award Prison Contracts

Columbia, S. C.—Contracts for the purchase of garments to be manufactured at the South Carolina State penitentiary will be passed upon by the prison board this month, Col. J. N. Pearman, penitentiary superintendent, announced.

Negotiations have been under way with several large firms which deal in overalls and coarse wearing apparel, he said. The penitentiary factory is to be built and placed in operation to give work to inmates of the overcrowded prison. Colonel Pearman said the plant is expected to employ some 100 men and yield \$40,000 a year in revenue.

Rail Rate Reduction Includes Cites in South

The new overland rail rate reduction on raw silk will be extended to include Southern points, effective April 11, according to an announcement coming from the raffie bureau of the Silk Association of America, Inc. The rate was reduced on December 28, 1931, from \$9 to \$6 per 100 pounds, but Southern States were excluded from this rail tariff at the time. States benefiting from this new ruling include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana and parts of Virginia. Raw silk landed at all West Coast ports except San Francisco and Los Angeles, when routed to these Southern ports, may also be held over for testing and throwing at Chicago.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

Huntsville, Ala.

MANY NICE MILLS IN THIS BIG TOWN

Merrimack Mills have suffered terrible losses for the past year, but are running anyway, and the community work is being kept up.

"The Million Dollar Band" often broadcasts over "W.S.M." There's a good hospital, with a doctor and two nurses in charge, a dental clinic, vocational classes, domestic science classes, grammar and high school.

We recently had the joy of letting a doubting party see one of the Bradley High School Annals, as proof that mill people have every educational advantage, and that person was truly amazed.

G. W. Lehman, overseer No. 1 carding, has been here 32 years; C. P. Baker, overseer weaving in No. 1, has been here 20 years; P. C. Crouch, overseer spinning, Nos. 1 and 2, has been here 12 years; P. H. O'Neill, overseer weaving in No. 2, has been here 13 years. He was suffering from a sprained knee, and his leg was in a plaster cast, but he was on the job, you bet.

Sam Holman is supply man and was our escort over the mills. He's been courting one girl for several years and we think, this being Leap Year, she may put the skids under him one way or the other!

Superintendent V. W. Lovell, Agent Joe J. Bradley and Paymaster J. R. Riddle have our thanks for courtesies extended. We looked up our friend, George Smith, and his pretty daughter, Lillian, and were glad to find them getting along nicely.

By Our Correspondent.

Misses Eula Organ and Bessie Trebble are still enjoying their skates that Santa brought them, and can be seen skating almost every lunch hour.

Dan Cupid has been making good use of his arrow and darts recently and the following couples have been sent out on the Matrimonial Trail: Homer Sparkman and Effie D. Burks; John Turner and Pauline Morrison; Arthur Bibbles and Marie Jones; Crandall Sparks and Edith Sparkman.

Clarence Vines has produced the best basketball team that Bradley school has ever had, and enabled both the Senior and Junior boys to win the loving cups for Madison county champions. There were 14 teams in each tournament.

A wedding of much interest was that of Miss Edna Pauline Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Morrison, and John H. Turner, solemnized last Saturday in the pastorage of W. Huntsville Baptist church, Rev. J. Vernon Rich officiating. This couple attended Bradley High School and have many friends who wish them a happy voyage on the Sea of Matrimony.

Aunt Becky, be sure you stay on the good side of "Uncle Hamp," for you are too small to play "Maggie" with that big "Jiggs!"

LEARNING MORE.

MARGARET MILLS

This mill changed management last December 1st and is now owned by S. S. Fletcher and R. E. Spraggins, of

Huntsville. T. G. Nelson is manager; Dave Neely, superintendent and general overseer; Odie Neely and J. B. Ivey, assistant carders, and Raymond Fieldman, assistant spinner; R. H. Hogan, master mechanic, and M. Hillis, electrician.

The product is hosiery yarns.

LINCOLN MILLS OF ALABAMA

This is a very large concern and among the nicest in the State. Superintendent P. W. Peeler has no superiors and few equals. He is a perfect gentleman in every respect and has the confidence of all who know him.

Some of the nicest people we know are at Lincoln Mills and it is always a pleasure to go there.

E. H. Buckner is overseer carding; J. I. Freeman, second hand in No. 1; T. L. Carroll, in No. 2 and No. 4, and J. S. Fain in No. 3.

L. D. Owens is overseer spinning with Shelah Graham, second hand in No. 1, Lem Judd in No. 2 and No. 4, and Emmett Lee in No. 3.

W. H. Styles is overseer weaving, with H. F. Wilson, R. F. Day and Robert Kerr, second hands; E. V. Lamb, tying in.

H. M. Mills is overseer cloth room, with T. B. Allen, second hand. J. W. Dickens is overseer spooling, twisting, winding and warping, and W. S. Stillwell, second hand.

The product is ducks, twills, osnaburg and mop yarns.

DALLAS MFG. CO.

We have never been able to find Superintendent W. L. Denham, and have never spent as much time at Dallas Mill as we'd like to. But next week, we will try to give a few notes on our impressions of that community, especially the splendid Y. M. C. A.

HELEN MILLS OF ALABAMA, INC.

This mill runs full time on birdseye and osnaburgs. W. M. Wellman is secretary and manager and J. F. Young, Jr., superintendent.

Chas. L. Reynolds is day carder and spinner, with J. M. Henderson, second hand in carding, and R. O. Schrimsher, second hand in spinning; T. M. Snipes, overseer day weaving; J. W. Woodard, overseer cloth room; Tommy Reynolds, master mechanic; H. T. Reynolds, machinist.

J. M. Reynolds, night carder; H. C. Childress, night spinner; Chas. B. Buyse, night weaver.

We had a pleasant visit in this mill and met some fine people. We believe that the small mills generally are getting along better than most of the larger ones.

LOWE MANUFACTURING CO.

We had a truly pleasant visit here, and in Superintendent W. P. Cargill's sanctum, met a Mr. Harris, of the Staley Company, and an old friend, Mr. Frank North, of Atlanta. Mr. Harris was kind enough to say he often read my department in the Bulletin and he added my name to the Staley Journal mailing list; we are going to enjoy receiving that splendid publication.

OVERSEERS

They are as fine as can be found anywhere. W. H. Bowen is carder; F. H. Thompson, spinner; P. B. Mul-

len, weaver; A. E. Dyson, overseer cloth room; H. W. Winnett, master mechanic.

This mill has quit the manufacture of colored goods and has a lot of pretty stuff at prices that should soon clear them out. Aunt Becky was presented with two nice dress patterns. Thanks to the giver.

This big hearted mill company has donated a lot of goods to the Red Cross and has helped wonderfully in clothing the destitute. A lot of mills have goods stored away to rot which might better be given away to the needy.

Siluria, Ala.

BUCK CREEK COTTON MILLS—THIS SPLENDID MILL A SHORT DRIVE FROM BIRMINGHAM

One among the most pleasant visits "Uncle Hamp" and I had in Alabama was to Siluria and Buck Creek Cotton Mills.

That is a beautiful drive about 22 miles from Birmingham, and just outside that delightful city from a mountain top, one can look back and down upon a picture of entrancing loveliness. Birmingham is our favorite Southern city. It is laid out "on the square" and it is impossible to get lost if one uses common sense and notices the street signs. The people are "on the square," too, and so courteous and friendly.

When we reached Siluria, we were sorry to find the genial treasurer, J. T. Phillips, away. But the secretary, H. M. Johnson, and Superintendent W. L. Ruffin were as nice to us as they could be, and we had the pleasure of going over that nice mill where excellent products are turned out, mostly flannels, but some prints and sheeting.

We called to see Mrs. Phillips and found her to be a very attractive and charming lady. On Sunday following, she and Mr. Phillips visited us in Birmingham, took us to ride and to lunch in a famous cafeteria—all of which we enjoyed and appreciated. The day we were in Siluria, Mr. Johnson, secretary of the mill, arranged with the hotel to "refuse our money for lunch," so you see, we were treated royally by these fine people of Siluria.

BACHLOR HALL

This is where five young men "keep house" with a colored Auntie in charge who looks after them with all the tender care that those good Alabama darkies are noted for.

Having lost our notes, we've forgotten the names of these five, but believe that Mr. H. M. Johnson, secretary, and Mr. W. L. Ruffin, superintendent, are among the five, for this Auntie says:

"Marse Henry Johnson ain't nevah picked up his clothes since he been bawn, an' who eber gits dat man shore am gwine ter be kep busy waitin' on him!"

But if you don't want to get this good Auntie "hot under the collar," don't dare criticise her "boys," 'cause she won't stand for it.

OVERSEERS

J. T. ("Jabbo"). Bowles, overseer day carding, and M. C. Maxwell at night; J. W. ("Skeeter") Tilly, overseer spinning by day and J. C. Goff at night.

J. T. (Jeff) Reynolds, overseer day weaving, W. A. Nelson, night overseer; J. B. Armstrong, overseer cloth room; W. A. Duke, master mechanic; Bob Hayes, in charge of supplies, shipping and the village.

Misses "Jack" Jackson and "Pat" Goss are the pretty and efficient ladies in the office.

We would like to see Siluria in flower time. There are lots of roses, and the place is said to be unusually beautiful. There's a nice Community House and many activities—social and educational.

Goldville, S. C.

THE JOANNA NEWS

We've noticed that happiness comes to the people who are too busy to pursue it. No idle person is ever happy, whether he be rich or poor.

"Happiness is bein' satisfied,
An' livin' to let yo' conscience guide;
Happiness comes in carryin' yo' own load,
An' helpin' a brother along the road."

VILLAGE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fulmer and little daughter, Mary Jo, spent the week-end in Newberry, S. C.

Miss Ruby Woodruff of Clinton spent a few days last week with Miss Dorothy Clark and Miss Audrey Frady.

Mrs. M. K. Medlock and little son are spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Joe McClure, Sumter, S. C.

Mrs. A. D. Barron is spending the week with her parents in Savannah, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Foy spent the week-end in Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Smith spent Sunday in Batesburg, S. C.

Miss Mabel Crouch of Greenville spent the week-end with her sister, Miss Floride Crouch, Jonna Inn.

Mrs. R. C. Boswell and daughter, Teretha, Mrs. Rhett Cooper, Misses Cabel Cunningham and Pearl Alman, all of Columbia, visited Mrs. C. E. Chapman Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Odell and son, Harold, and Miss Lula Mae Attaway spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Holsomback in Newberry, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craft and children visited relatives in Newberry Sunday.

Friends of Miss Loreene Starnes will be glad to know that she is able to be back at work after a week's illness.

Mr. Yates Frady returned Tuesday from a trip to Wilmington, Del.

Kings Mountain, N. C.

DILLING MILL RESUMES OPERATIONS

The Dilling Cotton Mill has started up after standing more than a year. Mr. Z. F. Cranford is superintendent, Henry Wise, carder, and Bob Sullivan, formerly of the Avon Mills, Gastonia, is spinner, and Forrest Huffstetler, mechanic.

Mr. B. W. Gillespie is on a business trip to New York City.

Rev. Earl Armstrong of Gastonia just recently closed a two weeks' meeting at the Second Baptist church here. There were a large number of professions and about one hundred additions to the church. On Sunday night he closed another at Grace Methodist church with a number of professions and a goodly number of additions. Next week he will start a revival at the Park Grace school house for the Park Yarn and Margrace Mills.

Aunt Becky, it is time for you to bring "Uncle Hamp" around and introduce him to the Kings Mountain folks.

POLLY.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

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THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
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28 tenant houses.
2 warehouses, one story brick.
8,512 spindles.
262 looms, 32", 36" and 40".
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Charlotte, N. C.

Why Worry

"I wonder why folks worry. There are only two reasons for worry. Either you are successful or you are not successful. If you are successful there is nothing to worry about; if you are not successful there are only two things to worry about. Your health is either good or you are sick; if your health is good there is nothing to worry about; if you are sick there are only two things to worry about. You are going to get well or you are going to die. If you are going to get well there is nothing to worry about; if you are going to die there are only two things to worry about. You are either going to heaven or you are not going to heaven; and if you are going to heaven there is nothing to worry about; if you are going to the other place you'll be too d— busy shaking hands with old friends you won't have time to worry—so why worry?
—Author Unknown.

New Loom Being Tested in Holland

Greenville, S. C.—A model of the loom which Dr. B. D. Hahn, of this city, invented, is being constructed in Holland and will be operated to test its practical working ability. Dr. Hahn, pastor emeritus of Pendleton Street Baptist church, invented the new type of loom several years ago. The firm in Holland recently became interested in it. It is expected to be about six months before a definite answer as to its working is received.

New Rayon Sports Fabrics in du Pont Resort Display

Roughella and Suradu, two of the newer fabrics of du Pont Rayon, are featured in sports dresses of the country club type at the du Pont Exhibit in Atlantic City. Roughella, a crinkle crepe, is used in a button-high-button-low frock with a sung-around sash. Suradu, a diagonal rib, appears in a long-sleeved dress with a bowed neckline, and also in a frock distinctive for its bias lines. The colors are chartreuse, dark blue and deep red, and drapes of the materials in the same colors are used high in the window to give the effect of foliage.

Shoes made of the rough crepe by Delman, Inc., are also included in the display. A blow-up of a recent Peck & Peck advertisement, which featured the dresses, appears in the background of the window. A tennis net, balls and racquets, and a rustic bench add the necessary country-club atmosphere.

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Through their selection of efficient means to advertise, they are giving proof that the products they offer to you bear the minimum cost of distribution—that those products, quality for quality, are lower in cost than products distributed either laboriously **WITHOUT** advertising or carelessly with **WASTEFUL** advertising.



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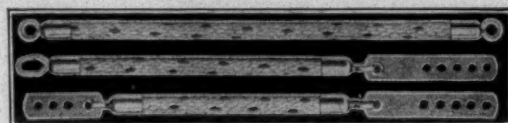
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